

ANDREAS
ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF
LEE COUNTY,
IOWA.
1874

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

9/10/54
apparently complete, on 92 pages.

There are only two pages, not numbered, between pages 4 and 8.

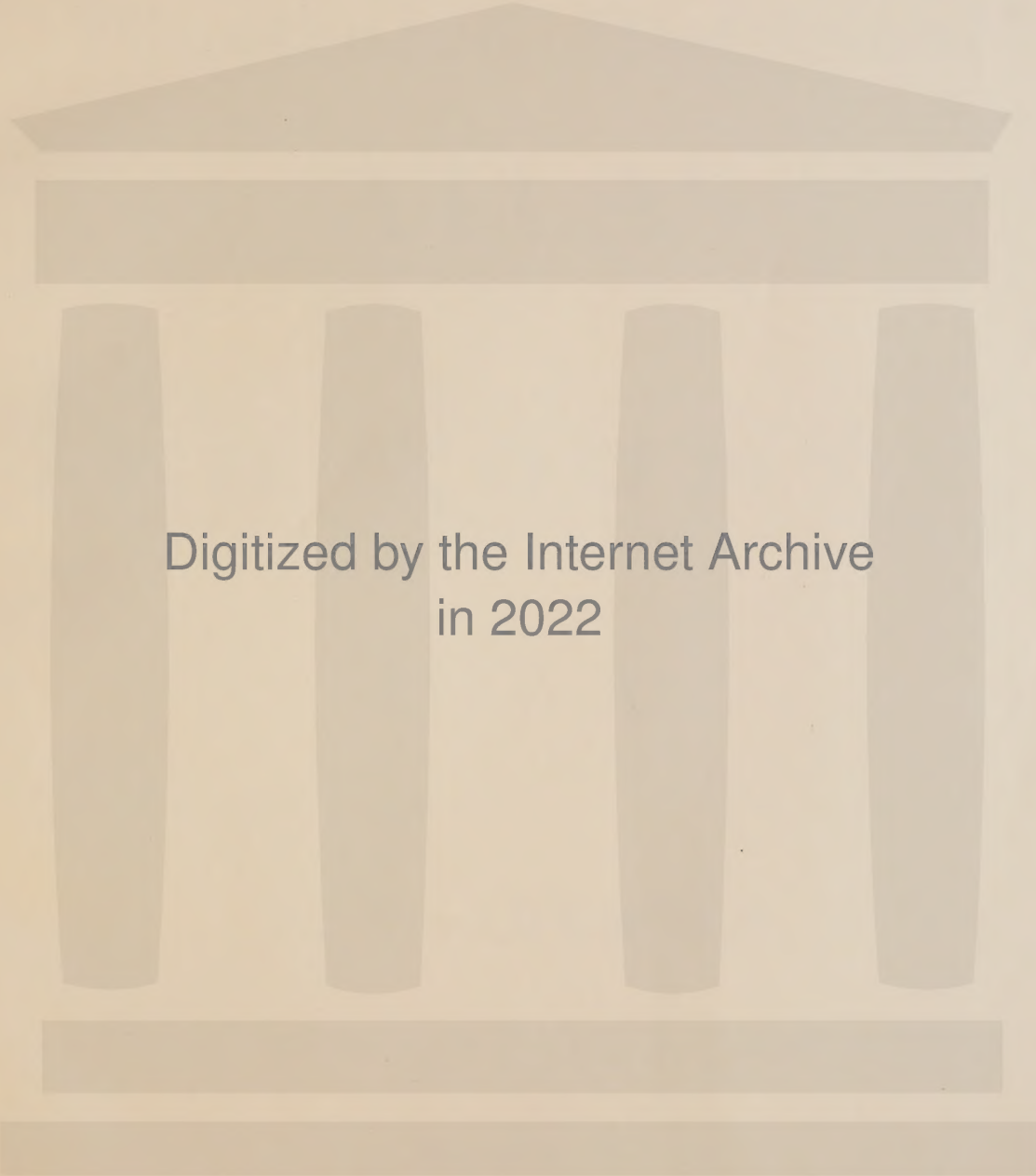
Pages 17 and 18, apparently missing, would, from the index on the verso of the title page, appear to have carried only a map of Keokuk.

But there is a folding map of Keokuk here inserted between pages 38 and 39, which quite surely must be the "missing" page 17, misbound.

Pages 2, 5, [18?], 22, 55, 58-59, 62-63, 66-67, 70-71, 74-75, 79, 82-83, 87, 90 and 92, the versos of 77 and 85, and the rectos of 78 and 88, are blank.

Page 81 is numbered at its inner margin.





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AN

Illustrated Historical

ATLAS

OF

LEE COUNTY,

IOWA.

COMPILED, DRAWN AND PUBLISHED FROM PERSONAL EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS, BY

A. T. ANDREAS,

LAKESIDE BUILDING, CORNER CLARK AND ADAMS STREETS,

Chicago, Ill.

1874.

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1665058





Sectional Map of IOWA.

COMPILED
FROM STATE AND COUNTY RECORDS, PERSONAL EXAMINATIONS
SURVEYS AND AUTHENTIC STATE AND COUNTY MAPS.

by **D.W. ENSIGN.**
PUBLISHED BY
A.T. ANDREAS

Chicago, Ill.
1873

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- Rail Roads Completed
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Scale 15 Miles to the Inch

STATISTICS

OF THE

POPULATION OF LEE COUNTY, IOWA,

BY TOWNSHIPS, WITH ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

FROM CENSUS OF 1873.

Names of Townships, Towns, and Cities, and number of Wards in Cities.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	No. of White Males.	No. of White Females.	No. of Colored Males.	No. of Colored Females.	No. of Voters.	No. of Militia.	No. of Foreigners not Nat'z ed.	No. of Acres Imp. Land.	No. of Bu. Wheat in 1872.	No. of Bu. Corn in 1872.	No. of Bu. Oats in 1872.	No. of Bu. Barley in 1872.	No. of Lbs. Wool shorn in 1872.
Green Bay, Township	109	109	307	258	--	--	140	96	4	5,409	10,859	112,075	8,919	----	935
Denmark, "	170	175	466	446	18	20	212	138	2	6,603	4,897	68,860	14,333	200	6,450
Pleasant Ridge, "	174	168	450	446	4	4	208	134	1	10,421	9,816	100,590	36,819	1,708	6,932
Marion, "	235	237	647	587	--	1	273	189	20	16,140	16,961	141,175	54,826	1,820	10,429
Cedar, "	172	173	588	447	8	2	210	147	4	16,719	16,320	161,920	51,207	1,514	15,441
Harrison, "	184	183	463	467	18	11	231	160	21	15,089	9,735	134,245	35,433	3,806	12,279
Franklin, "	317	321	900	836	2	5	367	226	26	14,090	20,938	147,890	49,534	9,973	2,645
West Point, "	203	203	583	504	--	--	224	143	14	8,015	13,435	76,272	23,974	462	2,503
West Point, City	157	157	353	358	--	--	156	111	10	386	480	7,315	1,920	----	----
Washington, Township	189	193	503	482	6	8	234	192	12	11,395	14,273	63,225	21,474	----	5,064
Madison, City	687	782	2,258	2,054	37	23	893	457	35	----	----	----	----	----	----
Madison, Township	35	35	166	99	1	1	39	14	4	1,195	2,485	15,050	1,350	----	----
Jefferson, "	187	187	488	454	11	8	222	176	9	8,999	15,709	86,290	17,820	202	1,080
Charleston, "	100	100	580	555	--	--	250	154	4	10,672	10,971	73,300	37,299	1,710	2,168
Van Buren, "	166	166	477	429	3	3	196	118	3	5,754	4,671	40,285	18,437	164	2,688
Des Moines, "	188	188	456	429	39	31	171	133	33	13,368	5,809	93,120	28,868	16	2,689
Montrose, "	267	267	707	644	31	28	253	185	54	7,787	17,153	91,995	29,907	402	----
Montrose, City	197	197	317	354	--	--	158	92	5	----	100	----	----	----	----
Jackson, Township	187	193	531	506	56	29	224	139	43	5,223	4,458	73,075	11,698	1,005	----
Keokuk, 1st Ward	295	295	680	879	34	34	367	270	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 2d "	547	547	1,429	1,378	50	63	685	546	21	150	----	----	----	----	----
" 3d "	350	350	876	972	69	66	401	239	19	----	----	----	----	----	----
" 4th "	389	389	821	955	95	88	421	327	5	240	----	----	----	----	----
" 5th "	331	331	840	812	83	92	350	270	76	600	----	----	----	----	----
" 6th "	282	282	630	653	77	85	299	221	22	1,300	----	----	----	----	----
Total	6,118	6,228	16,516	16,064	642	606	7,094	4,877	443	159,560	178,970	1,542,782	443,818	21,555	72,110

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF LEE COUNTY FOR 1870.

Townships.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	City of Keokuk.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Cedar	1,196	1,116	80	1,177	19	City of Keokuk, 1st Ward	1,864	1,562	302	1,728	136
Charleston	1,429	1,261	168	1,429	--	" " 2d "	3,433	2,281	1,152	3,250	183
Denmark	1,287	1,235	52	1,219	68	" " 3d "	2,079	1,593	486	1,893	186
Des Moines	1,104	953	151	1,016	88	" " 4th "	1,905	1,462	443	1,735	170
Fort Madison	4,011	2,843	1,168	3,947	64	" " 5th "	1,976	1,328	648	1,834	142
Franklin	2,500	1,606	894	2,494	6	" " 6th "	1,509	1,003	506	1,311	198
Green Bay	664	548	116	664	--	Total	12,766	9,229	3,537	11,751	1,015
Harrison	988	870	118	953	35	City of Fort Madison.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Jackson	1,460	1,077	383	1,310	150	City of Fort Madison, 1st Ward	781	625	156	755	26
Keokuk	12,766	9,229	3,537	11,751	1,015	" " 2d "	1,061	802	259	1,056	5
Madison	219	163	56	206	13	" " 3d "	967	677	290	952	15
Marion	1,335	1,057	278	1,333	2	" " 4th "	1,202	739	463	1,184	18
Montrose	4,292	3,194	1,098	4,201	91	Total	4,011	2,843	1,168	3,947	64
Pleasant Ridge	972	856	116	968	4						
Van Buren	956	886	70	956	--						
Washington	1,075	919	156	1,066	9						
West Point	2,688	1,892	796	2,681	7						
Total	40,001	30,607	9,394	38,416	1,585						

REFERENCES.

Farm House
 School House
 Church
 Mills
 Blacksmith Shop
 Cemeteries
 Roads
 Railroads

Proposed Railroads

Stone Quarries

Lime Kilns

Orchards

Timber

Swamp

Creeks

Coal

SCALE, TWO INCHES TO THE MILE.



MAP OF

BOONE

COUNTY IOWA

A.C. HOWELL C.E.

Drawn and Compiled by

HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY, IOWA.

Lee County, one of the wealthiest in the State of Iowa, is situated in the southeastern corner of the State. It is bounded on the north by Skunk River and Henry County, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by the Des Moines River, and on the west by Van Buren County. It contains an area of nearly equally divided timber and prairie soil to the extent of about 320,609 acres, covering an expanse of nearly five hundred square miles of fertile surface, and is well watered by the three streams surrounding its eastern, northern, and southern boundaries. These rivers have a number of creeks as tributaries, which furnish water for the more inland portions of the country. The two Sugar Creeks, Painter Creek, and Devil Creek, are the most prominent of these smaller water courses. As early as 1835 there was a grist and saw mill established at South Augusta, on the Skunk River, at which place there was a dam; but this river was then considered navigable. In the early days these streams were much larger than at present. Skunk River derived its name from an Indian word, Chi-caque, signifying a strong or obnoxious odor, on account of its head waters abounding in large quantities of wild onions. Devil Creek derived its name from an Indian word, Moni-tou-ke-suth (evil spirit). The first settlement made by a white man in this county was in 1820, at Lemoliess (now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk), by a French trader named Lemoliess, who was then engaged in trading with the Indians. His nearest neighbor was Blondeau, a chief of the Fox Indians, who lived about one mile above. It was not long after the settlement of Lemoliess, that Dr. Samuel Muir, a surgeon of the army, initiated a settlement at Puck-e-she-tuck, now Keokuk. The word Puck-e-she-tuck signifies foot of rapids.

In the year 1829, a few years after this settlement, Dr. Isaac Galland made a settlement at Ah-wi-pe-tuk (commencement of falls), now Nashville. The following year Isaac R. Campbell located here. His first visit to the county was made in June, 1821, with a team, when he went through the southern part of Iowa, it being then unsettled, except by the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. Captain James White, in 1832, made a claim to the present site of Montrose. In the fall of 1834 a detachment of United States Dragoons was stationed at Montrose, commanded by Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, who is held in grateful memory by the surviving settlers of those parts for his laudable efforts to teach ruffians the first principles of civilization. He established martial law, which taught the necessity of a civil code. Peter Williams, in the fall of 1832, made a settlement of Potowonak (place of the fire), now the thriving little city of Fort Madison. In the fall of 1833, John M. Forest made a claim at a point that is now known as South Augusta. William Skinner, in 1834, made a claim on Devil Creek, which is now known as Applegate's Settlement. In 1835 there was a number of claims made. The early settlers from this out are described in the township histories. It may be in taste, however, to here state that the first birth in the county was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Galland, now Mrs. McPherson, of Fort Madison. The first death was that of Mrs. Isaac R. Campbell at Nashville, in the year 1830. The first school was taught at Nashville by Berryman Jennings, now a very wealthy citizen of Oregon. The first District Court was held at Fort Madison, in the old Madison House, Judge Irvin presiding and John H. Lines acting as Clerk.

The following statistical table will show the relative increase of population of the county since the organization of Iowa Territory:

1838 . . . 2,839	1850 . . . 18,783	1859 . . . 13,242
1840 . . . 6,095	1851 . . . 17,625	1860 . . . 29,232
1844 . . . 9,830	1852 . . . 20,360	1863 . . . 28,523
1846 . . . 12,860	1854 . . . 22,590	1865 . . . 28,063
1847 . . . 13,231	1856 . . . 27,273	1867 . . . 31,417
1849 . . . 15,000		1872 . . . 33,824

The Territory of Iowa was, in 1834, prior to its organization into counties, attached to Michigan for the purpose of Judiciary, and contained but two divisions, which may be denominated counties—Des Moines and Dubuque—the Iowa River and Burlington, then known as Flint Hills, being the boundary line. Burlington (Flint Hills) was the County Town of the Des Moines District. The State was organized into counties in 1836, and the government survey of this county was made in the spring of the same year by Captain Parks, of Michigan, who arranged all the township lines. The following year it was subdivided into sections. It may be proper to here say that what is known as the half-breed tract was surveyed a few years previous. In 1836, being transferred from Michigan, the first Territorial Legislature was held at Dodgeville, Wisconsin. The representative from Lee County was John Box. In the fall of 1836 the early settlers held a public meeting at the forks of the road six miles west of Keokuk, on what was then known as John Gaines' claim. The object of this conclave was to consult concerning the organization of Iowa Territory, and to find out what rights this portion should be entitled to, as previous to this the opinion was shared by many that the reservation of lands for the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians could not be absorbed by any other organization. The participants in this meeting were highly indignant, and seriously intimated an intention of setting up a government of their own. But the enthusiastic James Briery and Henry J. Campbell, dispensing eloquence as they successively stood on the head of an empty whiskey barrel, soon convinced the doubtful of the earnest audience that the reservation owed allegiance to the Government of the United States, and must abide by its declarations. It was during this famous convention that, amongst other names as proper for the county, the name of Lee was recommended; but whether the county was named from Robert E. Lee (late rebel general), who was the leader of the government survey of the Des Moines and Skunk River rapids, or from William E. Lee, of a New York mercantile firm, who had agents here purchasing the titles of the half-breed tract of the Fox and Sac Indians, is a matter of uncertainty. It will be in good taste to observe, however, that a number of prominent citizens are disposed to favor the claim of the surveyor.

What is known as the "half-breed tract" of this county, occupying that portion lying between the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines River about one mile below Farmington, east, touching the lower end of Fort Madison, to the Mississippi River, comprises an area of 119,000 acres. The United States, in giving the half-breeds the title to these lands, as with the other Indian titles, retained a reversionary interest, which prevented the Indians from selling them; but in 1835 Congress passed an act relinquishing to the half-breeds the reversionary interest of the United States, thereby conveying to them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. On account of this the door was open to the innumerable frauds that soon followed, as the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class. The tract was soon beset with difficulties about titles, and instances of resistance to legal processes and violent outbreaks of popular fury were by no means few. In 1841 the decree title was made, and when Iowa became a State, the Courts of the State approved it, and in 1854 the United States Supreme Court sustained it, thus making it indisputable and lasting.

The Sac and Fox Indians were the original owners of the soil in this county, and were a numerous and powerful body of aborigines. The Sac tribe had a village about four miles above Montrose, on the Mississippi River; but the principal town of the Fox tribe was located at a place now known as Iowa ville, on the Des Moines River. The principal chief of

the Sac tribe was the renowned Keokuk, which is Indian for "Watchful Fox." It was after this distinguished chief that the city of Keokuk took its name. He was a native of this tribe, but not an hereditary chief, having raised himself to the position of leader of his tribe in council and in war by his superior talents of bravery and eloquence. He is described by the early settlers as a large, well-built man, of noble and dignified mien, of great bravery and shrewdness. Like all savages he had a taste for ornamental display, and was happy in the possession of six wives. He was in the main friendly towards the whites, and cultivated peace between his tribe and the whites. Through the Black Hawk war he remained an idle spectator, and lost for a time his popularity with his tribe. So unpopular in fact did he become at one time that his tribe deposed him, but he was soon reinstated in their good graces. He ruled till 1854, when it is said he shuffled off this mortal coil in Missouri.

The chief of the Fox Indians was Appanoose, whose social bearing was of a serious and unpretentious manner. Black Hawk was also a recognized chief of the Fox Indians. His death occurred in the fall of 1838, at Stump-town, on the Des Moines River, now known as Independent. The County of Lee is very wealthy in the elements of material wealth; building stone, timber and water, and a soil of unsurpassed fertility, are here found in abundance. It possesses a rolling or undulating expanse of prairie surface, of a rich, black, loamy soil, from one to four feet in depth, unsurpassed for fertility by any county in the State. Green Bay Township, in the north-east portion of the county, contains the most valuable deposit of alluvial bottom soil in the county. It was at one time subject to overflows at periods of high water, but a system of leveling now protects it from inundation, except in cases of extraordinary flood.

The following is an abstract of the census of Lee County for 1872-3:

Number of Dwellings,	6,118
Number of Families,	6,228
Number of White Males,	16,516
Number of White Females,	16,064
Number of Colored Males,	642
Number of Colored Females,	602
Number of Persons Entitled to Vote,	7,094
Number of Militia,	4,877
Number of Foreigners not Naturalized,	443
Number of Acres of Improved Land,	159,560
Number of Bushels Wheat Harvested in 1872,	178,970
Number of Bushels Corn Harvested in 1872,	1,542,782
Number of Bushels Oats Harvested in 1872,	443,818
Number of Bushels Barley Harvested in 1872,	21,555
Number of Pounds of Wool Shorn,	72,110

The following is the civil list of Lee County for 1873:

J. B. Drayer, (Rep.) Judge of Circuit Court.
D. N. Sprague, (Dem.) State's Attorney.
Wm. Wilson, (Rep.) Clerk of Circuit Court.
W. O. Hoover, (Rep.) Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.
J. P. Hornish, (Dem.) President Board of Supervisors.
Al. Donald, (Rep.) Board of Supervisors.
E. Courtright, (Dem.) Board of Supervisors.
R. P. Creel, (Rep.) Sheriff of Lee County.
G. B. Leidy, (Rep.) Deputy Sheriff of Lee County.
T. Goodnough, (Dem.) Coroner.
James H. Davis, (Dem.) County Surveyor.
James Pollard, (Dem.) Superintendent of Schools.
Dr. A. C. Roberts, (Dem.) County Collector and Treasurer.
J. R. Tracy, (Rep.) Judge of District Court.



SEAL & MILLER, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES BUGGIES EXPRESS WAGONS &c.
Nos 285 & 287 MAIN ST. KEOKUK, IOWA.



RES. OF J. A. LUPTON, SEC. 19, JACKSON TR LEE CO., IOWA.



STATE NATIONAL BANK OF KEOKUK
CAPITAL \$ 100,000 JAS. F. COX, PRESIDENT
A. HOSMER, VICE PRESIDENT.
O.C. HALE CASHIER.

ISAAC N. STERN & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
CLOTHIERS & DEALERS IN
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
No 52 MAIN ST. KEOKUK,
IOWA

R.F. BOWER.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No 54 MAIN ST.
KEOKUK, IOWA.

JOHN FINIGAN



RES. OF GEORGE B. SMYTH, COR. 1ST & CONCERT STS. KEOKUK, IOWA.



Packing Houses of GEO. B. SMYTH & CO., Keokuk, Iowa, Pork and Beef Packers, Summer and Winter Cure; Capacity, 150,000 Hogs per year; Choice Sugar-Cured Hams for Sale as well as Bacon & Bulk Meat through the year. Office, East Side of Second Street, between Main and Johnson, up stairs. Pork House in Reid's Addition (Packing brand, Godman & Bro.)

KEOKUK.

The early history of Keokuk dates back about fifty years. The first cabin was erected here in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir. Dr. Muir was a surgeon in the United States Army, and at the time of locating his claim here, was stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Illinois. He married an Indian woman, and had five half-breed children, who were partly brought up in Keokuk. On account of fidelity to his wife and children he resigned his position in the army, leased his claim to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, for a term of ten years, and during that time practiced medicine in Missouri and Galena, Illinois.

Reynolds and Culver employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who was the first to settle here with his family. He came in 1828. With him came his two brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, the latter of whom is now living in the city, and is about the only one of the first pioneers still remaining. Margaret Stillwell, now Mrs. Ford, of Keokuk, was the first white child born here. She was born in 1831. At that time the American Fur Company had a trading post here, and had constructed a row of hewed log buildings, which in later years was known as "Rat Row." In 1831 the company removed its agents to other headquarters, and Dr. Muir having returned to make this his permanent home, he and Isaac R. Campbell became their successors, owning and occupying their buildings, and continuing their trade of supplying the Indians, half-breeds and whites with the necessities of life.

Campbell was a man of considerable enterprise. In connection with merchandise, he kept also the first "tavern" in Keokuk, and was a farmer on a large scale for those times, having a corn and potato patch of about twenty acres cleared and fenced on the top and sides of the hill now covered by a portion of the city. Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832, which was the first death of a white person in the place.

About 1831 John Gaines, William Price, Alexander Hood, William McBride and Thomas W. Taylor were added to the population.

In the spring of 1837 the village was platted by Dr. Isaac Galland, an agent of the New York Land Company, under whose supervision a town in embryo was formally inaugurated and recorded under the name of Keokuk. This name was given it in honor of a noted Indian Chief who was friendly to the white people, and was one of the remarkable characters of this locality.

In June, 1837, a public sale of town lots was held. A steamer was chartered at St. Louis, and brought up a load of passengers; many came on other boats, and a large crowd was in attendance; but only a few lots were sold, one corner lot bringing \$1,500.

In 1840 the main portions of Keokuk, including where Main street now is, were covered with thick timber and underbrush, and about a dozen cabins, together with Campbell's corn and potato patch, comprised all the improvements.

In the spring of 1847 the first census was taken, showing a population of 620.

On the 18th of December, 1847, Keokuk was incorporated as a city. The first city officers were inaugurated January 10th, 1848. Mayor, W. A. Clark; Aldermen: First Ward, James Mackley and W. C. Read; Second Ward, William Holliday and H. Bassett; Third Ward, John W. Ogden and J. M. Houston.

Keokuk thus got started under her proper municipal organization, but up to 1854 her growth was rather slow. At that period, or between that and 1855, her rapid era began; her population increased at a wonderful rate; capital and enterprise flowed in; and building and speculation in city property assumed an activity almost unprecedented in the history of any city in the West. This provoked a spirit of adventurous speculation on the part of many beyond the resources of legitimate business, and when the financial crash of 1857 came, it crippled the energies of hundreds, and gave the young city a back-set from which it has not yet wholly recovered. For the last few years, however, Keokuk has been gradually and surely gaining the elements of substantial prosperity, and her outlook for the future is bright and hopeful.

Keokuk is situated on the bluffs and table land forming the southern extremity of Iowa, and is two hundred and twelve miles above St. Louis, at the foot of the lower Mississippi rapids, and at the head of navigation for the largest class of river steamers. The site is one of the most beautiful, healthy and eligible for business of any on the Mississippi River. Long before the city had been founded the bluffs in the immediate vicinity were called by the Indians the "medicine ground." The city is well laid out and substantially built, mostly of brick, with large and commodious business houses, and tasteful and ornate private residences. It has several elegant churches, and contains a population of about thirteen thousand.

Keokuk is well located for business and manufactures, being on the Mississippi River, which is navigable the greater part of the year, and having important railroad connections with all points in the country. The railroads now centering here are five in number, namely: The Des Moines Valley, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Burlington & Keokuk (branch of the C., B. & Q.), and the Mississippi Valley road. These form regular connections with all the principal roads, east, west, north and south, and furnish Keokuk with traveling and transportation facilities unsurpassed by any city of its size in the Union.

Keokuk can boast of as fine a bridge across the Mississippi River, making her connections direct and complete with the East, as spans the Father of Waters at any point in his course; a combined bridge of iron, with stone abutments and piers, having a railroad and carriage track, and furnishing sidewalks for the accommodation of foot travelers. This solid and beautiful structure was finished in the spring of 1871.

"The Des Moines Rapids Improvement" on the Mississippi River at this point is a work of the general government, and consists in the construction of a canal past the rapids, about nine miles in length, and of sufficient capacity to allow steamboats which can navigate the river above to pass through. The work is in a good state of forwardness, and will be a great advantage to the city by furnishing an unlimited water-power, which her enterprise and capital will one day utilize for the building of extensive manufactories.

With these advantages for trade and manufacture there is no good reason why Keokuk should not have a prosperous future. She is surrounded by a rich, productive country, having coal in abundance within easy distance, and plenty of stone, sand and lime, for building purposes, in her soil and quarries in the immediate vicinity.

Keokuk shares the honors of the seat of justice for Lee County with her elder sister, Fort Madison, which held those honors exclusively for a time. By an act of the Legislature approved January 24th, 1848, the County Court was divided, giving two terms annually to Keokuk, which have since been held here; and by an act of January 8th, 1857, a branch Recorder's office was established here, which has since done the business of recording for that portion of the county most convenient to it. The Court House building (first erected for a medical college,) was purchased in 1859.

Among the public institutions is the College of Physicians and Surgeons which has had an existence here since 1850, and has graduated a large number of medical practitioners. It is under the efficient management of Dr. J. C. Hughes, with an able corps of professors. The Keokuk Library Association is also one of the most creditable and useful institutions of the city, dispensing its benefits among all classes, and being managed and supported by many of the most wealthy and influential citizens. The library contains a large number of standard works, and is a popular place of resort, and a source of great good to the city.

FORT MADISON.

Fort Madison, the county seat of Lee County, is situated on the western bank of the Mississippi River, two hundred and thirty-two miles above St. Louis, and is handsomely located on a plateau of ground nearly a mile in width extending back to a semi-circular range of bluffs. The landscape presented to the view from the summit of these bluffs is surpassingly lovely, perhaps unequalled; while in front to

the north and south, the "Father of Waters," stretches away for miles, dotted here and there with many small islands studding its lake-side expanse. The city for the most part is built of brick, and with its pleasant dwellings embosomed in forest and ornamental trees, are remarkable for their architectural beauty, and the artistic taste displayed in the arrangement of the grounds surrounding them. Fort Madison derived its name from an old military post established here in 1808, constructed by Zachary Taylor, and named in honor of James Madison, President of the United States. The site of the fort was in the upper part of the city, about where the large flouring mill of McConn & Farmer is now situated. In the year 1813, the Indians were very hostile, and in order for the troops to evacuate the fort without being interrupted by the Indians, they made a subterranean cavern through which they were enabled to abandon the fort and make their escape. Consequently, the fort was burned by the Indians. For many years after it was burned, a chimney remained standing twenty-five feet high. This caused the trappers and early navigators of the river to call the site "Lone Chimney," the Indian name for which was "Po-to-won-ock," signifying the place of the fire.

Fort Madison was first settled in 1832, it being the first settlement made in the township. The following were among the first settlers: Peter Williams, J. Horton, August Horton, Richard Chaney, John H. and Nathaniel Knapp, and Aaron White. The first settlement was made by Peter Williams, a botanical physician, in the fall of 1832. In the years 1835 and 1836 there was quite an influx of population. Among those that came in at that time, we may mention Peter Miller, Jacob Cutler, John Kennedy, James Small, John Atlee, John Walsh, Joseph Webster, and Philip Viele (who was the first lawyer in the county). The first improvements of any note were two large frame houses as hotels, known as the Washington and Madison Houses, erected by John and Nathaniel Knapp. John Walsh opened the first store. Peter Miller erected the first blacksmith shop. The municipality of Fort Madison was laid off and incorporated as a town March 3d, 1837, under an Act of Congress of July 2d, 1836; William W. Coriell and George Cabbage as Commissioners. The first marriage was of Mr. Enoch Gilbert to a daughter of Mr. N. Knapp, in 1838.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the territory occupied by Lee County, white adventurers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents or employés of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the squaws of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, producing a race of half-breeds whose number was never very definitely ascertained. Some of these adopted the habits of the white men, which at that day were a sort of a compromise between savage and civilized life; others lived and consorted with the Indians, and were hardly distinguishable from them in appearance or manners. There were, indeed, some respectable and excellent people among the half-breeds, children of men of some distinction and learning, who, no doubt, from their natural affinity for noble women, selected from among the squaws wives worthy of themselves, whom they loved and lived with on terms of mutual respect and amity, and whose children were well reared and educated. We know of some such. There was, for instance, Doctor Muir, a gentleman educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and a surgeon in the United States Service at the military post where Warsaw is now situated, who married a woman of the Sac or Fox tribe of Indians, and brought up his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk, one of whom is living here at the present time. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and few of the half-breeds of any description remain in this region at the present time.

On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made at Washington between the United States and these half-breeds, in which that portion of Lee County afterwards known as "The Half-Breed Tract," was reserved to the latter. This reservation was bounded by the Mississippi and Des Moines

Rivers, reaching on the former to Fort Madison, on the latter to a point about twenty-eight miles above its mouth, and thence by a line running directly to the Mississippi, including a small portion of the lower part of the present city of Fort Madison. It embraced what are now the Townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose, and Jackson, in Lee County, and contained 119,000 acres.

The treaty of 1824, like all Indian treaties, gave the half-breeds a right to the soil, but no right to convey, the reversionary right being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th of January, 1834, an Act was passed by Congress relinquishing the reversionary right, which gave the half-breeds a title to their lands in fee simple.

As soon as that was done a horde of speculators rushed in to trade and bargain with the half-breeds for their lands, and in many instances they were obtained for considerations the most trifling. A gun, a blanket, an Indian pony, or even a few quarts of whiskey, often sufficed to purchase large estates. There was a good deal of sharp practice on both sides. Full-blooded Indians would often claim to be owners of lands by virtue of being half-breeds, and would have no difficulty in proving themselves such by other Indians, who seemed to have no idea of the nature of an oath. They would thus cheat the speculators by selling them lands which did not belong to them. The speculators, on the other hand, would often lay claims to lands which they had no ownership in. This went on till things got pretty badly mixed up throughout the half-breed territory. There were no authorized boundary lines defining the location or limits of any one's claims, and conflicts and quarrels arose on all sides.

To prevent this, and to open up the territory to actual settlers; to decide the validity of claims, and partition them among the claimants or sell them for the benefit of the actual owners, the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory passed an Act on the 16th of January, 1838, and Commissioners were appointed, consisting of Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson, and David Brigham, with power to carry out the objects of the Act.

The Commissioners met at Montrose and summoned the claimants to appear before them and prove up their claims. The process of taking testimony went on till the next session, when influences were brought to bear upon the Legislature to repeal the act; not only setting the whole subject of claims afloat again, but depriving the Commissioners of their pay for their services. The act under which they had been appointed provided that they should have six dollars a day; but as their services were in behalf of the owners of the half-breed lands, the Legislature justly decided that said owners should foot the bills. When the repealing act was introduced, the friends of the Commissioners attached thereto certain sections giving them a lien on the half-breed lands. The second section of the act provided that the several Commissioners, by and under the act repealed, who were authorized to sit and take testimony, etc., under said act, "may immediately, or as soon as convenient, commence action before the District Court of Lee County for their several accounts against the owners of the half-breed lands, and give eight weeks notice in the *Iowa Territorial Gazette* to said owners of such lands; and the Judges of said District Court, upon the trial of said suits before it at the next term, shall, if said accounts are deemed correct, order judgment for the amount and cost to be entered up against said owners, and said judgment shall be a lien on said lands," etc. The third section declared "the words 'owners of half-breed lands lying in Lee County' shall be a sufficient designation and specification of the defendants in said suits." And by the fifth section it was provided that "the trial of said suits shall be before the court, and not a jury; and this act shall receive a liberal construction, such as will carry out the spirit and intention thereof."

At the August term of the District Court of Lee County, two judgments and executions on these lands were obtained: one in behalf of Edward Johnstone for twelve hundred and ninety dollars; the other in behalf of David Brigham for eight hundred and eighteen dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners; and the whole half-breed tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid. The Sheriff returned on both the executions

that he had levied "on the half-breed Sac and Fox reservation in Lee County, Iowa Territory, commonly called the half-breed tract, and had advertised and sold the same for twenty-eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents."

In pursuance of this sale the Sheriff made to Hugh T. Reid, the purchaser, a deed for the lands levied on, containing one hundred and nineteen thousand acres, more or less.

Mr. Reid, on coming into possession of this immense tract, sold more or less of it at different times, and to different purchasers, but the titles based on the judgments did not hold good. For a while the defendants were successful in maintaining them, and obtained decisions in their favor both in the District and Supreme Courts; but they were finally reversed in the noted case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, tried in the Supreme Court of the United States, in December, 1850.

The "judgment titles" failed because no notice had been served on the persons owning the land, and no attachment or other proceeding had been served till after the judgments had been rendered. The judgments were therefore pronounced "nullities" by the court, and it was held that they did not authorize the executions on which the land was sold.

Some nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated in the above decision, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. We refer to the titles based on the "Decree of Partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then an attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide by the result whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office October 6th, 1841.

It is not the place here to discuss the fairness or unfairness of this mode of settlement—a point about which much feeling has existed, and much litigation obtained in times past. Suffice it to say that, whatever may have been the grievances and animosities of parties claiming to have suffered by it, it is the law, and has stood the test, either by legal trial on its merits, or by compromise, and is the ground on which titles to land in the half-breed tract are now held.

COUNTY SEAT.

The first Legislature held by the Territory of Wisconsin made Fort Madison the county seat of Lee County; it was then called simply *Madison*, but in the year 1837, the seat of government for the Territory was located at the present site of the capital of that State, which being called *Madison*, made it necessary to change this to *Fort Madison*, a fort by this name having been located here during President Madison's administration. The courts were held at Fort Madison until the spring of 1843, when, by a special act of the Legislature, three men were appointed to select a suitable location for the county seat; they chose West Point. The first court held there was in April, 1843; in the fall of 1845, by a vote of the people, it was removed back to Fort Madison, its present location.

By a special act of the Legislature of 1839-40, Samuel C. Reed, of Van Buren County, and James C. Scott, of Jefferson, were appointed to select a suitable place for the location of the county seat of Lee. They were to select a site as near the geographical center of the county as was practicable. They selected the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 26, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23, Township 68, N. R. 6. Said land was then owned by John Brown, Thomas Douglass, and Johnson Chapman, and was donated by these parties upon the fol-

lowing conditions, viz.: That so soon as said land was laid off into lots, the County Commissioners were to have first choice, in behalf of the county; they, the donors, the second choice, and so on, until all the lots were chosen. The Board met on Monday, March 9th, 1840, and appointed Mathew Kilgore and Samuel Brierly to superintend the division of the lots. They also gave the town its name, "Franklin"; but the court was never held there, neither were there any buildings for the purpose of a county seat ever built.

By a special act of the Legislature of 1855, a court with concurrent jurisdiction was established at Keokuk. The powers of the two courts are as follows: Parties litigant may sue at either court (Fort Madison or Keokuk), and judgments rendered in one district is also a lien in the other, or, in other words, "good all over the county"; but criminal cases that arise in either Charleston, Van Buren, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson Townships, are triable at Keokuk only; while those arising in any of the others are only triable at Fort Madison. All the land south of the Half-Breed line, except the east half of Jefferson Township, is recorded at Keokuk; the remainder of the county, at Fort Madison. The different county officers are represented at Keokuk by deputies, Keokuk being considered merely a branch office; separate juries being chosen for each district.

WEST POINT.

a place of about 800 inhabitants in 1870, was laid out by Wm. Patterson, A. H. Walker, and A. Hunsaker, June 11, 1840. It is delightfully located, and is surrounded by one of the finest farming regions in the State.

FRANKLIN

was laid out in the year 1840, March 21st, by order of the Board of County Commissioners, who met March 10th, 1840. It was the location selected by Jas. L. Scott and S. C. Reed to be the seat of justice for Lee County; the above-mentioned parties having been appointed by a special act of the Legislature for that purpose. The land upon which the town is situated was donated for the purposes of a county seat by Johnson Chapman, John Brown, and Thomas Douglass.

DENMARK

was laid off Jan. 17, 1840, by T. Fox, L. Epps, Curtis Shedd and W. Brown. It is the site of Denmark College, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country.

MONTROSE

was laid out Nov. 10, 1853, by Ed. Brooks, F. E. Billon, and D. C. and W. J. Riddick. It is situated at the head of the Lower Mississippi Rapids, in Montrose Township, and is a place of about 1,200 inhabitants. The Keokuk Branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. passes through it, and it is also the northern terminus of the government canal around the Lower Rapids. So many natural advantages and artificial improvements must in time make Montrose an important place.

RUSSELLVILLE, or what is known as Doantown, was laid out Oct. 20, 1858.

CHARLESTON was laid out by Jacob Hupford, March 5, 1849.

JEFFERSONVILLE was laid out by W. H. Crosley, July 12, 1867.

NEW BOSTON was laid out by Chas. Mason, Sept. 20, 1854.

NASHVILLE was laid out by Elias Smith, July 29, 1841.

CROTON was laid out by Lewis Coon, July 3, 1849.

SOUTH FRANKLIN was laid out by P. Henry Smyth, Aug. 22, 1872.

SOUTH AUGUSTA was surveyed by Geo. Berry, April 19, 1842.

ST. PAUL was laid out April 30, 1866.

JOLLYVILLE was laid out by M. Jolly, May 15, 1856.

PRIMROSE was laid out by Geo. W. Perkins and James H. Washburn, Feb. 28, 1848.

PILOT GROVE was laid out by Wesley Harrison, Stephen Townsend, and others, April 16, 1858.



RES. OF DR. J. F. SANFORD, COR. SECOND & BLONDEAU STS. KEOKUK, IOWA.



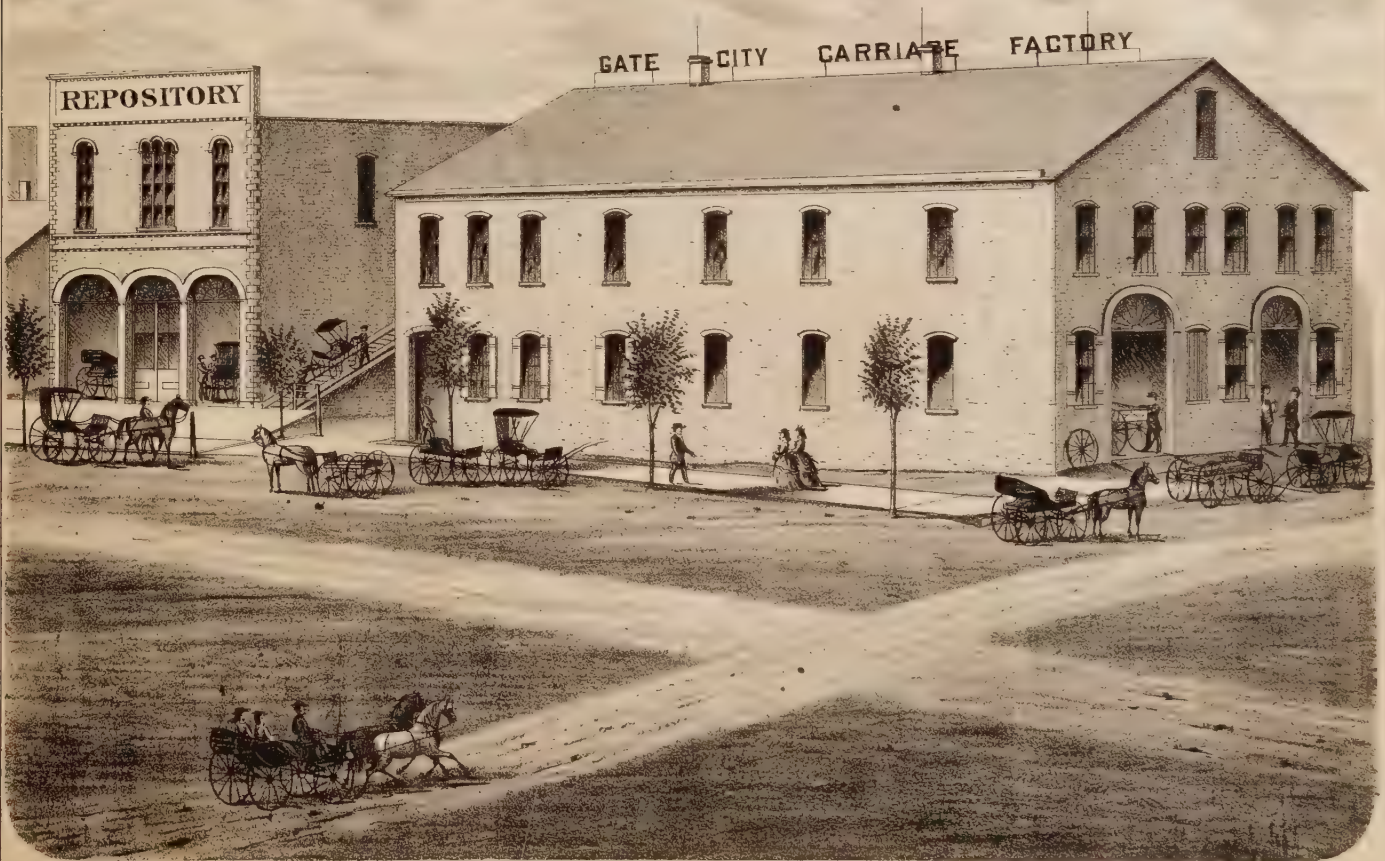
RES. OF HON. GEO. W. MCCRARY, COR. SIXTH & FRANKLIN STS. KEOKUK, IOWA.



RES. OF R. H. GILLMORE, GRAND AV. KEOKUK, IOWA.



RUSSELL BROS. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE &c. WARREN STATION, LEE CO. IOWA.



MYERS & VAN DYKE, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS &c. COR. 6TH & JOHNSON STS KEOKUK, IOWA.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN LEE COUNTY.

CITY OF KEOKUK.

CITY OF KEOKUK—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Allyn, T. H.	Keokuk	County Treasurer	Connecticut	1846	Keokuk High School	Keokuk	Contractor	New York	1861
Andrews, T. H.	"	Lumber, Sash, Door and Blind Factory	Pennsylvania	1851	Kittle, J. W.	"	Physician	Germany	1848
Archer, S. M.	"	Ag't for Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.	(Organized)	1853	Kuechen, G. A.	"	Attorney at Law	New York	1850
Alton, Henry	"	Feed and Livery	New York	1853	Leech, Erie J.	"	Attorney at Law	Pennsylvania	1850
Anderson, James H.	"	Attorney at Law	Cincinnati, Ohio	1873	Leisy & Bro.	"	" Union Brewery "	Germany	1853
Anderson, J. S.	"	Merchant and Broker	Indiana	1859	Low, R. P.	"	Attorney at Law	Warren Co., Ohio	1849
Board of Supervisors	"	J. P. Hornish, President of the Board	Preston, New Jersey	1865	Leighton, William	"	Contractor and Merchant	Dundee, Scotland	1846
Bostwick, H. N.	"	Merchant	Ohio	1870	McCrary, Geo. W.	"	Attorney at Law	Indiana	1851
Bischof, Theo.	"	Pub. of "Keokuk Post"	Philadelphia	1870	McCrory, A. J.	"	Attorney at Law	Iowa	1865
Bower & Co., R. F.	"	Wholesale Grocers	New York	1856	Marshall, S. T.	"	Attorney at Law	Ohio	1842
Berry, Thos.	"	Ice and Transfer	Massachusetts	1853	Merriam, B. S.	"	City Clerk	Pittsfield, Mass.	1849
Barker, James H.	"	Real Estate & Wine Dealer	New York	1856	McDoel, J. F.	"	Livery	New Hampshire	1865
Barney, Lewis W.	"	Real Estate & Wine Dealer	New York	1868	Mills & Son, S. M.	"	Photographers	New York	1870
Boardman, J. H.	"	Feed Store	New Hampshire	1866	Martin, John	"	" Green Tree House "	Germany	1857
Baker & Son, S. F.	"	Man'rs of Patent Medicine	New York	1868	Martin, Wm. G.	"	Queensware	Ireland	1854
Barrett, Wilson	"	" Barrett House "	Greene Co., Penn.	1850	Martin, John	"	Grocer	Ireland	1852
Bridges, Sam. G.	"	Jeweler and Silversmith	Massachusetts	1856	Marshall, R. M.	"	Attorney at Law	Lee Co., Iowa	1847
Blackburn, D. D.	"	R. R. Conductor	Cincinnati, Ohio	1842	McKee, Samuel	"	Wood Yard and Livery	Ohio	1850
Baldwin, Oren	"	Surveyor and Engineer	New York	1849	Madden, Frank	"	Dry Goods	Ireland	1857
Barnett, James	"	Blacksmith	Greene Co., Illinois	1868	Mapel, R.	"	Marble Dealer	Ohio	1852
Belknap, Wm. W.	"	Secretary of War	Newburgh, New York	1851	Miller, Wm. B.	"	Wagon & Carriage Factory	New Jersey	1855
Creel, R. P.	"	Sheriff	Kentucky	1836	Moore, Jno. S.	"	Merchant	Ohio	1860
Carey, W. H.	"	Insurance	Ohio	1866	Myers, Theo.	"	Carriage Manufactory	Cincinnati, Ohio	1850
Collier, William	"	Attorney at Law	Van Buren Co., Iowa	1853	McDowell, Jno. Adair	"	Civil Engineer	Columbus, Ohio	1855
Cox, James F.	"	President State National Bank	Virginia	1850	Miller, Daniel F.	"	Attorney at Law	Maryland	1839
Carey, Sam'l E.	"	Insurance	Pennsylvania	1853	Nies, John	"	Butcher	Germany	1855
Cox, J. W.	"	Boss Plasterer	Virginia	1846	Nodder, J. B.	"	Grocer	Ohio	1850
Clark, N. E.	"	Leather, Saddles and Harness	New Jersey	1856	Patterson, William	"	Pork Packer	Virginia	1836
Chamberlain, Edwin A.	"	Carriage Trimmer	Salem, Mass.	1853	Patterson, W. A.	"	" Patterson House "	Kentucky	1837
Campbell, M. G.	"	Stone Cutter	Ireland	1857	Phelps, Chas. O.	"	Merchant	Indiana	1860
Cleaver, H. T.	"	Physician	Washington Co., Penn.	1848	Parrott, J. C.	"	Postmaster	Talbot Co., Maryland	1834
Cochran, W. J.	"		Crawford Co., Penn.	1843	Parsons, G. R.	"	City Engineer	Hartford Co., Conn.	1857
Commercial Bank	"		(Organized)	1872	Perkins, John T.	"	Undertaker	Kentucky	1863
Day, John H.	"	Insurance	Butler Co., Ohio	1847	Piker, Frank	"	Boots and Shoes	Germany	1859
Dougherty, D. C.	"	Grocer	Crawfordsville, Indiana	1841	Phelan, John D.	"	Restaurant	Kilkenny, Ireland	1865
Dougherty, J. F.	"	Wholesale Liquor	Crawfordsville, Indiana	1841	Perry, C. H.	"		Madison Co., N. H.	1842
Davis, C. H.	"	Dentist	New York	1871	Rice, J. L.	"	Attorney at Law	Detroit, Michigan	1857
Ferree, J. D.	"	Insurance	Illinois	1863	Reid, James M.	"	Attorney at Law	Indiana	1845
Fulton, William	"	Insurance	Pennsylvania	1857	Robertson, J. G.	"	Clerk	Ohio	1856
Farrell, John W.	"	" Gt. Eastern " Liquor Store	New York	1852	Radasch, E.	"	Cigar Maker	Germany	1867
Farnum, Ben.	"	Milling	Massachusetts	1847	Roberts, Alf.	"	City Marshal	Ohio	1836
Fletcher, G.	"	Butcher	New York	1858	Rothert, Henry W.	"	Hardware	Cincinnati, Ohio	1858
" Gate City "	"	Newspaper	(Organized)	1846	Reid, Hugh T.	"	Attorney at Law	Union Co., Indiana	1839
Gunn, F. K.	"	Livery	New York	1857	State National Bank	"	Banking	(Organized)	1865
Gillmore, R. H.	"	Attorney at Law	Newark, Ohio	1858	Sample, Sam. S.	"	Wholesale Grocer	Iowa	1849
Givin, Jno.	"	Gen. Supt. Des Moines R.R.	Ireland	1856	Stern, Isaac N.	"	Clothing & Merch't Tailor	Ohio	(Organized) 1853
Griffey, J. F.	"	Contractor and Builder	Frankfort, Kentucky	1847	Sisson, Francis	"	Assistant Postmaster	Van Buren Co., Iowa	1849
Hale, O. C.	"	Banking	Wells River, Vermont	1856	Sample, W. S.	"	Stock Dealer	Prussia	1864
Hardin, Enos	"	Prop. of "Hardin House"	Kentucky	1864	Seiditz, Geo. N.	"	Physician	Germany	1851
Henderson, J. G.	"	Manufacturer	Ohio	1865	Schneider, Geo.	"	Saloon and Bakery	Germany	1851
Hughes, J. C.	"	Surgeon	Washington Co., Penn.	1850	Sauer, Peter	"	Cigar Maker	Germany	1851
Hall, Isaac	"	Livery	Indiana	1846	Seaton, Lee R.	"	Attorney at Law	Ireland	1855
Hill, James	"	Grocer	New Jersey	1849	Schardelmann, H. A.	"	Wagon & Carriage Factory	Virginia	1854
Howell, J. B.	"	Wall Paper and Painting	New York	1864	Sanford, Jno. F.	"	Furniture Dealer	Germany	1853
Hill & Co., Geo.	"	Miller	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1864	Smith, C. H.	"	Surgeon	Chillicothe, Ohio	1840
Hanna, C. T.	"	Wholesale Grocer	Pennsylvania	1846	Smyth, Geo. B.	"	Clerk	Keokuk, Iowa	1850
Hamill, D. B.	"	Dentist	Indiana	1848	Scroggs, J. W.	"	Pork Packer	Rising Sun, Indiana	1849
Hosmer, A. W.	"	Lumber Dealer	New York	1857	Shelley, J. M.	"	Lumber Dealer	Trumbull Co., Ohio	1848
Husley, William	"	Provisions	Cincinnati, Ohio	1852	Tabelman, Henry	"	Cigar and Tobacco Manuf'r	Germany	1853
Hudman, E.	"	" Denver House "	Sweden	1868	Tinkerman, W.	"	Pork Packer	Butler Co., Ohio	1848
Hixson, James	"	Architect and Builder	Pennsylvania	1853	Trimble, Wm.	"	Billiard Hall	Van Buren Co., Iowa	1842
Howell, H. Scott	"	Attorney at Law	Ohio	1856	Voorhies, J. O.	"	Hats and Caps	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	1854
Huiskamp & Matless	"	Boots and Shoes	(Organized)	1852	Vermillion, G. N.	"	Ass't Sup't of the Poor	Kentucky	1862
Ingersoll, L. C.	"	Dentist	New York	1858	Van Grieken, S.	"	Photographer	Holland	1854
Ivins, W. S.	"	Livery	Burlington Co., N. J.	1847	Van Dyke, Wm. W.	"	Clerk of the Court	Ohio	1852
Iowa State Insurance Co.	"	Insurance	(Incorporated)	1855	Wilson, William	"	Accountant	Wheeling, West Virginia	1855
Jaeger, Edmund	"	Banker	Germany	1840	Westcott, J. Henry	"	Carriage Manufacturer	Ohio	1865
Johnston, J. W.	"	Undertaker	Pennsylvania	1840	Worley, S. T.	"	Stove Manufacturer	New York	1842
James, S. L.	"	Deputy Recorder	Pennsylvania	1857	Williams, H.	"	Foundry	Wheeling, Virginia	1852
Jewell, Ben. B.	"	Wholesale Grocer	Indiana	1855	Walschmidt, Ed.	"	Butcher	Germany	1855
" Keokuk Constitution "	"	Newspaper	(Organized, April 1848)	1848	Weismann, A.	"	Physician	Germany	1850
Keokuk, City of	"	7,000 Volumes	(Instituted Nov. 28th)	1848	Wyman, R. H.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Massachusetts	1861
Keokuk Library Assoc'n	"		(Organized)	1850	Winslow, C. H.	"	Druggist	Rhode Island	1856
Keokuk Gas Light & Coke Company	"			1858	Wilkinson, A. J.	"	Carriage Maker	New York	1850
Karle, John	"	Furniture Dealer	Germany	1858	Wright, A.	"	Carriage Maker	Orange Co., New York	1856
					Wright, John	"	Grocer	Somerset, Ohio	1867
					Wilson, Uzziah	"	Blacksmith	Ohio	1864
					Young, D.	"			

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN LEE COUNTY.--CONTINUED.

FORT MADISON.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Angear, J. J. M.	Ft. Madison	Physician and Surgeon	England	1866
Arens, C.	"	Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.	Prussia	1851
Atlee, S.	"	Lumber Merchant	Iowa	1839
Anthes, Geo.	"	"Anthes House"	Shelbyville, Indiana	1861
Auwaerter, John M.	"	Wagon and Carriage Maker	Wurtemberg, Germany	1855
Abel, J. H.	"	Merchant	Prussia	1853
Atlee, J. C.	"	Lumber Merchant	Lancaster Co., Penn.	1837
Buechel, V.	"	Deputy Treasurer	Prussia	1853
Blackburn, J. C.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Cincinnati, Ohio	1863
Bendlage, T. B.	"	Cooper	Hanover, Germany	1855
Breidenbend, H.	"	Dry Goods and Groceries	Prussia	1854
Bonnell, Geo. W.	"	Telegraph Operator	Lee County, Iowa	1849
Beck, J. M.	"	Judge of Supreme Court	Clermont Co., Ohio	1847
Butterfield, M. T.	"	Groceries and Provisions	Franklin Co., Maine	1866
Bullard, Theophilus	Section 6	Farmer	Rowan Co., N. Carolina	1836
Burster, Anton	Ft. Madison	Proprietor of "Concordia"	Wurtemberg, Germany	1851
Casey, J. M.	"	Brewery	Adair Co., Kentucky	1838
Cattermole, H.	"	Banker	England	1841
Campbell, James W.	"	Grain Dealer	Lewis Co., M.	1830
Conrad, Chas.	"	Butcher	Wurtemberg, Germany	1841
Coleman, Geo. L.	"	Grain Dealer	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1837
Cattermole, A. C.	"	Pork Packer	London, England	1851
Case, M.	"	Grocer	Harford Co., Conn.	1855
Davis, M. B.	"	Attorney at Law	Canaan, New Hampshire	1865
Doerr, Charles	"	Ferry Owner	Germany	1855
Davis, B. W.	"	Railroad Contractor	New Market, N. H.	1855
Edwards, J. F.	"	Livery and Sale Stable	Warren Co., Ohio	1854
Felix, Dennis	"	Lumber Merchant	Canada	1871
Frow, J. W.	"	Family Grocer	Junata Co., Penn.	1856
Gibbs, E. A.	"	Lumber Merchant	Middletown, Conn.	1839
Griggs, J. L.	"	Gunsmith and Sewing Machine Agent	Gallatin Co., Kentucky	1848
Hoover, W. O.	"	Attorney at Law	Stark Co., Ohio	1840
Huff, John D.	"	Attorney at Law	Lee Co., Iowa	1843
Hale, Isaiah	"	Hardware Merchant	Miami Co., Ohio	1839
Hoffmeister, Aug. W.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Germany	1852
Hobbs, W. C.	"	Attorney at Law	Des Moines Co., Iowa	1867
Holzberger, Frederick	"	Wagon Maker and Blacksmith	Bavaria	1849
Hornish, J. K.	"	Railroad Contractor	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1850
Hugel, B.	"	Wholesale Liquors and Tobacco	Germany	1848
Kasten, Chas. C.	"	"Metropolitan Hotel"	Prussia	1862
Kent, Josiah	Section 7	Farmer	York Co., Penn.	1842
Kent, F. B.	Ft. Madison	Farmer	Centre Co., Penn.	1840
Koehler, John	"	Saloon	Hanover, Germany	1847
Ludy, G. B.	"	Deputy Sheriff	Centre Co., Penn.	1840
Leslie, William	"	Bookkeeper	Edinburgh, Scotland	1839
Meis, Aloysius	"	Lumber Merchant	Prussia	1850
Miller, Felix	"	Plow Factory	Alleghany Co., Maryland	1836
Morrison Bros.	"	Lumber Merchant	Ross Co., Ohio	1853
Miller, N. B.	"	Gents' Furnishing Goods	Huron Co., Ohio	1836
Montandon, C. J.	"	Hats and Caps	Quincy, Ill.	1840
Nunn, John A.	"	Insurance Agent	Highland Co., Ohio	1842
Nabers, T.	"	Wine Dealer	Prussia	1849
Nelle, H.	"	Pork Packer and Merchant	Prussia	1852
O'Kell, P.	"	Shingle Manufactory	England	1852
Pollard, James	"	County School Superintendent	Spencer Co., Indiana	1867
Prichett, Wm.	"	Livery and Sale Stable	Green Co., Penn.	1840
Peters & Bernhard	"	"Potowonock Mills"	Prussia	1854
Peters, C. W.	"	Druggist	Lee Co., Iowa	1848
Roberts, A. C.	"	Physician and Surgeon	New York	1859
Russell, Robert A.	"	Insurance Agent and Notary Public	Blount Co., Penn.	1839
Rump, Geo.	"	Dry Goods and Groceries	Lee Co., Iowa	1842
Redman, C. K.	"	Farmer	Montgomery Co., Md.	1864
Richardson, A. J.	Section 6	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1846
Stempel, H. C.	Ft. Madison	Attorney at Law	Prussia	1847
Staub, Wm. P.	"	Editor of "Democrat"	Hagerstown, Maryland	1837
Schafer, Geo. H.	"	Druggist	Lee County, Iowa	1847
Salmon, H. M.	"	Druggist	Hamburg	1835
Schwartz, J. H.	"	Druggist	Lee County, Iowa	1849
Schlemer, H.	"	Justice of the Peace	Lee County, Iowa	1843
Soule, J. T.	"	Manufacturer	Cumberland Co., Maine	1868
Smith & Bro., Geo. H.	"	Stoves and Tinware	Northamptonshire, Eng.	1847
Schlapp, August	"	Grocer and Baker	Germany	1857
Soechtig, August	"	Grocer and Baker	Germany	1857
Slack, T. A.	"	Blacksmith	Green Co., S. Carolina	1852
Stewart, Edward	"	Manufacturer and Inventor	Athens Co., Ohio	1840
Tibbetts, G. T.	"	Groceries and Provisions	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1851
Troebel, Chas.	"	Saloon	Saxony, Germany	1863
Van Valkenburg, John	"	Attorney at Law	Niagara Dist., Canada	1846
Warwick, Noble	"	Recorder	Butler Co., Ohio	1856
Walters, J. C.	"	Auditor	Venango Co., Penn.	1856
Wilde, Jonathan	"	Livery and Sale Stable	Canada	1850
Wilson, E. G.	"	Dry Goods	Calvert Co., Maryland	1836
Willson, J. G.	"	Editor	Ross Co., Ohio	1864
Walker, J. C.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Springfield, Ohio	1836

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Alvis, Henry J.	Section 11	Farmer	Chesterfield Co., Virginia	1839
Bailey, Noah	Section 4	Stock Farmer	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1851
Bond, J. N.	Section 16	Physician	Nova Scotia	1866
Cruze, J. B.	Section 24	Farmer	Cumberland Co., Virginia	1850
Carr, James T.	Section 15	Farmer	Ripley Co., Indiana	1846
Code, James	Section 13	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Garverich, Henry	Section 17	Farmer	Dauphin Co., Penn.	1857
Hall, William	Section 17	Farmer	Hardin Co., Kentucky	1846
Hancock, D. A. G.	Section 10	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Ind.	1850
Johnson, Andrew M.	Section 2	Farmer	Sweden	1852
Layton, George	Section 21	Farmer	Pike Co., Ohio	1856
Meek, Johnson	Section 19	Farmer	Brook Co., Virginia	1836
Moore, Thomas	Section 9	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1849
Newberry, A. B.	Section 15	Farmer	Orange Co., N. Y.	1838
Newberry, J. W.	Section 8	Farmer	Orange Co., N. Y.	1838
Sargent, N.	Section 34	Farmer	Essex Co., Mass.	1839
Vidal, Pedro	Section 25	Farmer	Spain	1858
Washburn, Stephen S.	Section 16	Farmer	Canada	1845
Washburn, H.	Section 9	Farmer	Canada	1842
Washburn, Philander S.	Section 6	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1852
Whetstone, J. N.	Section 10	Farmer	Fayette Co., Penn.	1849

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Andrews, Joseph	Section 2	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1868
Cutler, O.	Section 35	Farmer	Morgan Co., Indiana	1836
Dye, Henry	Section 29	Farmer	Miami Co., Ohio	1839
Dewy, G. H.	Section 18	Farmer	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1838
Davies, John F.	Section 3	Farmer	Cincinnati, Ohio	1844
Davis, G. H.	Section 35	Farmer	Morgan Co., Ohio	1838
Dudley, F. H.	Section 5	Farmer	Canaan, N. H.	1855
Eoff, Wm. S.	Section 9	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1848
Guthrie, Milo	Section 6	Farmer	Athens Co., Ohio	1866
Hayes, Omer T.	Section 9	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1840
Houston, Joseph F.	Section 3	Farmer	Hillsborough Co., N. H.	1843
Hughes, H. W.	Section 27	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1838
Hyde, C. J.	Section 33	Farmer	New York City	1837
Jones, L. G.	Section 20	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1848
Jones, P. P.	Section 20	Farmer	Onondago Co., N. Y.	1835
Knapp, J. S.	Section 28	Farmer	Orange Co., N. Y.	1835
Lauther, Alexander	Section 10	Farmer	Junata Co., Penn.	1851
Liddle, Geo. L.	Section 11	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1856
McNeill, Luther	Section 4	Farmer	Summit Co., Ohio	1840
Morrison, Joseph	Section 21	Farmer	Washington Co., Tenn.	1836
Mills, E. H.	Section 5	Farmer	Hartford Co., Conn.	1848
Mitchell, John	Section 10	Farmer	Derry Co., Ireland	1851
McNeill, Amos	Section 4	Farmer and Stone Cutter	Whiting, Vermont	1847
Marsh, David C.	Section 2	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1840
McCready, Wm.	Section 26	Farmer	Columbiana Co., Ohio	1838
Newton, J. W.	Section 8	Farmer	Windsor Co., Vermont	1857
Newton, Sarah	Section 8	Farmer	Windsor Co., Vermont	1855
Redman, C. B.	Section 17	Farmer	Clarke Co., Indiana	1863
Rogers, Thomas T.	Section 16	Farmer	Washington Co., Tenn.	1844
Rice, Jonas	Section 5	Farmer	Worcester Co., Mass.	1839
Rice, A. L.	Section 15	Farmer	Worcester Co., Mass.	1839
Redman, J. F.	Section 17	Farmer	Clark Co., Indiana	1864
Snapp, S.	Section 17	Farmer	Washington Co., Tenn.	1837
Sawyer, Francis	Section 8	Farmer	Cheshire Co., N. H.	1837
Sawyer, John	Section 30	Farmer	Franklin Co., Mass.	1836
Sawyer, H.	Section 8	Farmer	New Ipswich, N. H.	1830
Sawdon, Robert	Section 1	Farmer	Yorkshire, England	1830
Stellern, H.	Section 33	Vineyard	Prussia	1867
Winterbotham, W. W.	Section 14	Farmer	New Haven Co., Conn.	1854
Wright, Milton	Section 2	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1865

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Brannen, J. H.	Section 5	Farmer and Trader	Mason Co., Kentucky	1847
Collins, Lewis	Section 4	Farmer	Mason Co., Kentucky	1847
Chenaweth, T. J.	Section 11	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Kentucky	1836
Hazelton, Thomas	Section 6	Farmer	Cumberland Co., Penn.	1850
Hine, C. W.	Section 12	Breeder of Short Horns	Lee Co., Iowa	1854
Haisch, Louis	Section 19	Farmer	Germany	1857
Kerr, Robert	Section 9	Farmer	Alleghany Co., Penn.	1839
Layton, Erastus	Section 3	Farmer	Clarke Co., Ohio	1867
Lupton, Joseph A.	Section 10	Farmer	Highland Co., Ohio	1844
Pronty, Oscar	Section 28	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Iowa	1841
Stevens, M. W.	Section 12	Farmer	Litchfield Co., Conn.	1852
Vanaudall, Isaac	Section 2	Farmer	Prebble Co., Ohio	1853
Winkler, Martin	Section 2	Farmer	Germany	1867

MAP OF CEDAR TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP 69 NORTH:

5th P. M.

RANGE T WEST.



CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

The first families that located in this township were Paul Bratten, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Warren, and Isaac McDaniel. The first school-house was built of logs, on Sec. 6, in 1837. In this house was held the first school that was taught in the township; Mr. Hall was the first teacher. The first church was built in 1843, by the community, and first occupied by the Baptists. It was located on Sec. 6. Mr. Sperry was their minister. Before this house was built, however, meetings were held in private houses. Perry McDaniel was the first white child born in the township. A daughter of Mrs.

Anderson was the first female child born in the township. She died quite young. The first death occurred in 1834, — Mr. Anderson died. Ephraim Allen and Aylsie Rowland, and Mrs. Jane Warren and George Holt were the first couples married. They were married the same day and hour. The township was laid out and sectionized in 1837, and sold in market in 1838-9.



FARM RES. OF GEORGE HOTT, SEC. 5, CEDAR TP., LEE CO., IOWA.



RES. & STOCK FARM OF W. A. GEESE, SEC. 26, CEDAR TP., LEE CO., IOWA.



OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN LEE COUNTY.---CONTINUED.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Abel, Jacob	Section 35	Farmer	Europe	1836
Anderson, A.	Section 17	Farmer	Maryland	1841
Acklam, G.	Section 29	Farmer	England	1842
Berges, John D.	Primrose	Minister	Prussia	1844
Bell, Sam'l.	Primrose	Mechanic	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1851
Bander, C. C.	Primrose	Farming Implements	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1853
Buckles, Abner	Section 31	Farmer	Green Co., Ohio	1854
Bargar, M. L.	Section 7	Farmer	Coshocton Co., Ohio	1855
Cowles, S.	Primrose	Merchant	Washington Co., Penn.	1841
Cook, Jason	Section 10	Farmer	Warren Co., Ohio	1844
Carver, William	Section 15	Farmer	Philadelphia, Penn.	1845
Campbell, Uriah	Section 30	Farmer	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1843
Campbell, G. A.	Section 26	Farmer	Fayette Co., Indiana	1837
Coons, M.	Section 2	Farmer	Franklin Co., Ohio	1856
Davis, J. A.	Section 14	County Surveyor	Pennsylvania	1856
Derosee, W. H.	Primrose	Carpenter	St. Louis, Missouri	1851
Dean, Jackson W.	Warren St'n	Carpenter	New York	1867
Foster, N. H.	Section 30	Farmer	Attleborough, Mass.	1864
Hampton, Andrew	Section 1	Farmer	Warren Co., Ohio	1845
Hill, Samuel	Section 14	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1844
Hanna, Miles	Section 7	Farmer	Union Co., Indiana	1845
Harbeson, J. P.	Section 18	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1851
Haas, Charles	Primrose	Boots and Shoes	Baden, Germany	1858
Hubler, Obadiah	Section 21	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1853
Kelley, H. G.	Section 19	Farmer	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1861
Knapp, R. J.	Section 30	Farmer	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1845
Lee, E. D.	Section 18	Farmer	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1840
McGreer, John	Section 26	Farmer	Fayette Co., Indiana	1837
McCulloch, R. N.	Section 24	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1844
McKeehan, Benj.	Section 23	Farmer	Highland Co., Ohio	1840
McMillan, Jesse	Section 14	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1840
Miller, J. F.	Section 16	Farmer	Hardin Co., Virginia	1862
Miller, James	Section 8	Farmer	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1855
McDaniel, Marion	Section 24	Farmer	Washington Co., Indiana	1839
McMillan, Jesse	Section 22	Farmer	York Co., Penn.	1840
McCorkle, J. R.	Section 2	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1850
Pierce, J. W.	Primrose	Miller	Prussia	1861
Paisley, J. N.	Section 23	Farmer	Bond Co., Illinois	1846
Russell & Brother, T. B.	Warren St'n	Merchants	Lee Co., Iowa	1844
Rye, Lewis	Primrose	Merchant and Postmaster	Warren Co., Ohio	1847
Robertson, Wm. J.	Section 9	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1851
Robertson, A.	Section 8	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1851
Sailor, A. W.	Primrose	Physician	Missouri	1871
Satterly, A.	Section 20	Farmer and Nursery	Lee Co., Iowa	1845
Slaughter, S.	Section 19	Farmer	Faquier Co., Virginia	1839
Tiebe, W.	Primrose	Barber and Painter	Prussia	1853
Vianorstrand, Robert	Primrose	Engineer	Pennsylvania	1871
Wallace, Wm. H.	Primrose	Boots and Shoes	New Hampshire	1865
Weber, John	Primrose	Wagon Maker	Germany	1851

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Alexander, T. R.	Section 34	Farmer	Jefferson Co., Ohio	1852
Brown, J. W.	Section 17	Farmer	Van Buren Co., Iowa	1851
Bell, David S.	Section 16	Farmer	Mifflin Co., Penn.	1838
Beach, Julius	Section 5	Farmer	Rutland Co., Vermont	1846
Bayles, Joseph	Section 7	Farmer	Monongahela Co., Va.	1845
Bell, Isaac	Section 21	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1842
Conklin, M. A.	Camackville	Merchant and Postmaster	Steuben Co., N. Y.	1869
Clark, William	Section 26	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1866
Crawford, D. W.	Section 32	Farmer	Howard Co., Missouri	1848
Clark, Isaac	Section 15	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1857
Dill, John H.	Section 27	Farmer	Warren Co., Ohio	1840
Dinsmore, Samuel	Section 18	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Doan, Robert	Section 10	Farmer	Chatham Co., N. Carolina	1848
Doan, E. B.	Section 11	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Morgan Co., Indiana	1848
Deyoe, Cyrus	Section 15	Farmer	Saratoga Co., N. Y.	1845
Dawson, Peyton	Section 28	Farmer	Shelby Co., Kentucky	1841
Derosee, William	Section 24	Farmer	Louisville, Kentucky	1849
Foster, W. L.	Section 31	Farmer	Indiana Co., Penn.	1854
Geese, W. A.	Section 36	Farmer	Alleghany Co., Penn.	1869
Heaton, E. H.	Section 20	Farmer	Pleble Co., Ohio	1852
Hitch, Thos. S.	Section 17	Farmer	Clermont Co., Ohio	1852
Hamlin, J.	Section 17	Farmer	Orleans Co., N. Y.	1868
Hyde, G. W.	Section 4	Farmer	New York City	1848
Hott, George	Section 6	Farmer	Pickaway Co., Ohio	1849
Kennedy, George E.	Section 21	Farmer	Casey Co., Kentucky	1842
King, John	Section 23	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1844
Kerr, G. A.	Section 10	Farmer	Green Co., Penn.	1869
King, J. D.	Section 3	Farmer	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1870
Kennedy, James	Section 29	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1844
Logan, Wm. P.	Section 20	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1859
Moore, H. F.	Section 20	Farmer	Loudon Co., Virginia	1840
McDaniel, Nathan	Section 5	Farmer	Morgan Co., Illinois	1837
Newson, John	Section 28	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1841
Pease, J. L.	Section 16	Dairy Farm	Washington Co., Penn.	1855
Ross, Samuel H.	Section 21	Farmer	Cumberland Co., Penn.	1841
Sivil, John	Section 20	Farmer	England	1855
Sivil, William	Section 32	Boots and Shoes	England	1854
Shaw, A. J.	Section 29	Farmer	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1857
Tracy, James E.	Section 29	Farmer	Belmont Co., Ohio	1847
Taylor, Lewis	Section 19	Farmer	Chester Co., Penn.	1855
Ware, John	Section 30	Farmer	Yorkshire, England	1845
Ware, Isaac	Section 33	Farmer	England	1845
Wilkinson, C. L.	Section 33	Farmer	Burlington Co., N. J.	1843

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Allen, Almerrin P.	Section 23	Farmer	Washington Co., N. Y.	1859
Allen, Charles	Section 35	Farmer	Washington Co., N. Y.	1855
Burton, E. G.	Section 25	Farmer	Orleans Co., Vermont	1846
Boughton, Geo. S.	Section 16	Carpenter	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1849
Berry, George	Section 8	Farmer and Surveyor	Bath Co., Virginia	1849
Binford, Benajah	Section 5	Farmer	North Carolina	1849
Barr, Robert	Section 19	Farmer	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1848
Brewer, F. H.	Section 23	Farmer	Niagara Co., N. Y.	1840
Balm, J. T.	Section 23	Farmer and Blacksmith	Philadelphia, Penn.	1848
Church, J. V.	Section 14	Farmer	Berkshire Co., Mass.	1850
Cases, J. A.	Section 33	Farmer	Adair Co., Kentucky	1836
Enslow, Elias H.	Section 23	Farmer	Junata Co., Penn.	1838
Eidson, G. S.	Section 15	Farmer	Pleble Co., Ohio	1840
Fosdick, H. O.	Section 36	Farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1857
Foggy, Adam	Section 21	Farmer	Tyler Co., Virginia	1836
Foggy, Andrew	Section 21	Farmer	Tyler Co., Virginia	1836
Foggy, Sarah	Section 16	Farmer	Tyler Co., Virginia	1835
Fordenwall, David	Section 22	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio	1840
Foggy, James	Section 28	Farmer	Tyler Co., Virginia	1836
Fox, N. M.	Section 36	Farmer	Rutland, Vermont	1840
Gibson, E.	Section 13	Farmer	Trumbull Co., Ohio	1860
Hazen, Jas. B.	Section 34	Farmer	Beaver Co., Penn.	1866
Johnson, Chauncy	Section 30	Farmer	Norwalk, Ohio	1855
Klopfenstein, Peter	Section 13	Farmer and Miller	France	1855
Lessenger, J. H.	Section 6	Stock Dealer and Farmer	Frederick Co., Virginia	1870
Marsh, Lyman	Section 22	Farmer	Chautauque Co., N. Y.	1850
McKee, Thomas	Section 27	Farmer	Westmoreland Co., Penn.	1851
Newby, A.	Section 7	Farmer	Randolph Co., N. C.	1854
Nunn, James	Section 3	Stone Mason	Indiana	1870
Stewart, E. M.	Section 5	Farmer and Representative	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1855
Sheldon, F. D.	Section 18	Farmer	Rockville, Canada	1845
Stewart, James A.	Section 31	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1866
Stewart, Alex.	Section 14	Farmer	Athens Co., Ohio	1840
Schulte, Joseph				1850
Woolen, A. J.	Section 17	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Vigo Co., Indiana	1840
Welch, Thos.	Section 33	Farmer	Harrison Co., Ohio	1838
Zarn, John	Section 12	Farmer	Germany	1849

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Armknacht, Geo.	Franklin Centre	Wagon Maker	Germany	1851
Atkinson, E. C.	Section 16	Physician	Luzerne Co., Penn.	1847
Abel, Henry	Section 34	Farmer	Germany	1836
Best, Peter	Franklin Centre	Blacksmith	Germany	1847
Berger, John	Franklin Centre	Harness and Saddles	Germany	1852
Bell, Wm. E.	Section 15	Farmer	Morgan Co., Illinois	1840
Bonnell, John W.	Section 8	Farmer and Trader	Essex Co., N. J.	1843
Best, J. B.	Franklin Station	Merchant	Germany	1847
Baldwin, T.	Section 3	Farmer	Montpelier Co., Vt.	1841
Courtright, John C.	Section 4	Farmer	Franklin Co., Ohio	1853
Cruikshank, Alex.	Section 3	Farmer	Norway	1834
Ditson, Lyman	Section 25	Farmer	Genesee Co., N. Y.	1839
Donnell & Hafner	Donnellson	Merchant & Grain D'r	Lee Co., Iowa	1849
Dexter, Jacob	Section 28	Farmer	Germany	1853
Decalb, John	Section 10	Farmer	Ross Co., Ohio	1841
Graulich, John	Section 28	Farmer	Germany	1858
Heizer, H. C.	Franklin Centre	Druggist & Physician	Germany	1855
Hafner, John	Section 20	Farmer	Germany	1856
Heisecke, Louis	Franklin Centre	Farmer & Saw Mill	Germany	1851
Hendrich, Jacob	Section 29	Farmer	Germany	1852
Kreienbaum, F.	Franklin Centre	Blacksmith	Germany	1849
Kirchner, Philipp	Section 29	Farmer	Germany	1855
Kreibill, Jacob	Section 20	Farmer	Germany	1856
Leech, A. S.	Section 36	Farmer	Centre Co., Penn.	1858
Mathews, Paul	Section 6	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1851
McMillan, George	Section 23	Retired	York Co., Penn.	1838
McVey, Charles B.	Section 11	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1837
Paschal, Samuel	Section 5	Farmer	Wilson Co., Tenn.	1835
Shmiet, John	Section 34	Farmer	Germany	1854
Semple, F. & F. H.	Sections 16 & 17	Attorney at Law	Pennsylvania	1843
Vogt, Daniel	Section 33	Farmer	Germany	1850
Walter, P. H.	Section 5	Farmer	Venango Co., Penn.	1857
Wilson, A.	Donnellson	Physician	Sweden	1870
Wiegner, Philipp	Section 35	Farmer	Germany	1851

MAP OF MARION TOWNSHIP

Township 69 N.

5th P. M.

Range 6 W.



MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township was laid out in 1836, by Capt. Parks, U. S. Surveyor; sectionized in the same year, and sold in the market in 1838. The first families in the township were Alex. Cruickshank, Elias Overton, and Mr. Kempker. The first child was born at Clay Grove—James Cruickshank, son of Alex. Cruickshank. He was the first child born in the

county. The first store was kept by Mr. Harlan, at Clay Grove. The first school-house was built at Marion Center, in 1839 or 1840.



RES. OF ELIAS OVERTON, SEC 27, MARION TP, LEE CO., IOWA



RES. OF J. H. LUSK, SEC. 29, MARION TP, LEE CO., IOWA.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN LEE COUNTY.---CONTINUED.

MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Allen, Robert	Montrose	Grocer	Brown Co., Ohio	1864
Anderson, J. M.	Montrose	Physician	Montgomery Co., Ky.	1844
Anderson, William	Montrose	Druggist	Mahoning Co., Ohio	1855
Adams, W. J.	Nashville	Farmer	Weakley Co., Tenn.	1844
Beckley, C. A.	Section 9	Farmer		1844
Blakely, W. T.	Montrose	Physician	Grundy Co., Missouri	1873
Bowen, Ann	Montrose	Hotel	Chester Co., Penn.	1847
Bishop, J. A.	Section 15	Farmer	Ashtabula Co., Ohio	1839
Bennett, Joseph	Section 33	Farmer	England	1873
Brice, John F.	Section 33	Farmer and Miller	Washington Co., Maryland	1855
Crane, J. T.	Section 24	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1851
Carroll, John	Montrose	Retired	Ireland	1839
Coulter, A.	Montrose	Shoemaker	Ireland	1850
Crouse Bros.	Montrose	Nurseryman	Chester Co., Penn.	1873
Cooney, J. R.	Section 4	Farmer	Ross Co., Ohio	1837
Curtis, G. D.	Section 5	Farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1850
Curtis, C. H.	Section 3	Fruit Grower	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1850
Dunmire, Edw.	Section 25	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1853
Ellis, Wm. B.	Montrose	Miller	Iredell Co., N. Carolina	1849
Ewing, James	Section 6		Pennsylvania	1846
Greer, Fred	Montrose	Hotel	Montgomery Co., Ohio	1852
Gerboth, H. C.	Montrose	Engineer	Germany	1856
Grimes, Geo. W.	Section 15	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1852
Hamilton, G. G.	Montrose	Dry Goods	Bath Co., Virginia	1839
Harshman, F.	Section 10	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1855
Hamilton, G.	Montrose	Merchant	Bath Co., Virginia	1844
Holt, J. S.	Montrose	Foreman in Lumber Mill	Patterson, N. J.	1856
Henry, Joseph	Section 23	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1847
Johnson, Adolph	Montrose	Riverman	Harrison Co., Ohio	1848
Kite, John	Section 33	Farmer	Boone Co., Kentucky	1837
Kiel, John B.	Montrose	Hardware, Cutlery, etc.	Lee Co., Iowa	1845
Leavenworth, C. B.	Section 30	Farmer	New Haven, Conn.	1856
Laumann, G. S.	Section 30	Farmer and Justice of the Peace	Norway	1840
Myers, G. W.	Montrose	Carpenter	Dauphin Co., Penn.	1843
Morrison, Wm. H.	Montrose	Attorney at Law	Clermont Co., Ohio	1865
Milliken, William	Section 16	Farmer	Indiana	1844
Myers, S. H.	Montrose	Saloon	Washington Co., Maryland	1871
Marshall, G. M.	Section 34	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1849
Megchelson, Charles	Section 29	Farmer	Holland	1847
Marshall, James	Section 22	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1844
O'Donnell, Thomas	Section 17	Farmer	Tipperary, Ireland	1854
Owen, Robert S.	Montrose	Pilot on the Rapids	Greene Co., Indiana	1845
Patten, H. M.	Montrose	Steamboat Captain	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1845
Riddick, D. C.	Montrose	Attorney at Law	St. Louis, Missouri	1859
Reed, Robert	Section 25	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1852
Renwald, Jacob	Section 33	Merchant and Justice of the Peace	Baden, Germany	1853
Spring, Martin	Montrose	Brewer	Germany	1866
Sloanaker, S. M.	Montrose		Chester Co., Penn.	1852
Schooly, John	Section 5	Farmer	Kent Co., Delaware	1850
Singer, Henry	Section 5	Confectioner	Perry Co., Penn.	1845
Tweedy, John	Section 22	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1850
Tweedy, Andrew	Section 26	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Williams, Samuel N.	Montrose	Pilot on the Rapids	Knox Co., Ohio	1838
Worthington, Thos. H.	Montrose	Butcher	England	1848
Wells, Felt & Spaulding	Montrose	Saw Mill		1839
Wilson, Walker	Montrose	Retired	Gettysburg, Penn.	1844
Wright, M. W.	Section 22	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1837
Wright, M. D.	Section 21	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1837
Wright, James	Section 21	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1837
Younkin, Samuel G.	Section 4	Farmer	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1864

DENMARK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Brackett, G. B.	Denmark	Nurseryman	Maine	1841
Blackington, W. N.	Denmark	Merchant	Adams Co., Ill.	
Boyt, T. W.	Denmark	Retired	Middlesex Co., Mass.	1862
Brooks, Oliver	Section 33	Farmer	Hillsborough Co., N. H.	1838
Brown, Ed.	Section 33	Farmer	New Ipswich, N. H.	1836
Case, F. B.	Section 29	Farmer	Ashtabula Co., Ohio	1849
Case, H. S.	Section 30	Farmer	Ashtabula Co., Ohio	1838
Conaro, James	Section 34	Farmer	Schoharie Co., N. Y.	1855
Cooper, Wm. B.	Denmark	Carpenter	Plymouth, Mass.	1837
Day, John I.	Section 29	Farmer	Loran Co., Ohio	1859
Davis, David	Denmark	Retired Farmer	Grafton Co., N. H.	1836
Davis, W. H.	Denmark	Student	Lee Co., Iowa	1853
Epps, Geo. L.	Denmark	Merchant	Denmark, Iowa	1853
Edson, H. K.	Denmark	Prin'l Denmark Academy	Hampshire Co., Mass.	1852
Houston, Ira	Section 35	Farmer	Hillsborough Co., N. H.	1837
Hornby, Wm. L.	Section 27	Farmer	Maine	1837
Houston, Samuel	Section 35	Farmer	Hillsborough Co., N. H.	1836
Hays, Augustin	Section 16	Farmer	Union Co., Kentucky	1837
Hemmings, Wm.	Section 35	Farmer	Northamptonshire, Eng.	1837
Krehbiel, J. J.	Denmark	Wheelwright	Butler Co., Ohio	1839
Kenney, Jabez	Section 21	Farmer	Franklin Co., Mass.	1853
Koller, David	Section 21	Farmer	Bavaria, Germany	1857

DENMARK TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Leverett, E. T.	Section 20	Farmer	Livermore, Maine	1855
Mills, Jr., H.	Section 32	Stock Farmer	Trumbull Co., Ohio	1850
Martin, Henry	Section 21	Farmer	Germany	1855
Orton, P.	Section 34	Farmer	Livingston Co., N. Y.	1834
Pyle, C.	Denmark	Farmer	"Brandywine Battle Ground," Penn.	1839
Paul, August	Section 21	Farmer	Brunswick, Germany	1857
Quinton, R. B.	Section 30	Farmer	Ashtabula Co., Ohio	1846
Quinton, Sarah	Section 30	Farmer	Wortleboro Co., Maine	1837
Rice, A. E.	Section 32	Farmer	St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.	1869
Shedd, Curtis	Denmark	Hotel	Cheshire Co., N. H.	1836
Smith, John O.	Denmark	Manf. Boots and Shoes	Buncomb Co., N. Carolina	1835
Smith, R. J.	Denmark	Boots and Shoes	Lee Co., Iowa	1841
Stiles, Horace	Section 31	Farmer	Hillsborough Co., N. H.	1838
Swift, Chas.	Section 29	Farmer	Northampton, Mass.	1868
Stevenson, J. E.	Section 31	Farmer	Meigs Co., Ohio	1856
Sniff, Edward	Section 29	Farmer and Carpenter	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1856
Taylor, T. S.	Section 28	Farmer	Franklin Co., Vermont	1843
Vantuyt, S. M.	Section 19	Farmer	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1838
Wilson, Lewis	Section 7	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1841
Wissler, Henry	Section 21	Farmer	Bavaria, Germany	1857
Whitmarsh, C. E.	Section 28	Farmer	New Ipswich, N. H.	1837

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Auwater, George	Section 15	Farmer	Germany	1855
Andrews, Sr., Wm. C.	Section 33	Farmer	Bedford Co., Penn.	1841
Braton, J. C.	Section 21	Justice of the Peace and Farmer	Albany, New York	1858
Britton, F.	Section 16	Farmer	Charleston, Virginia	1849
Bullard, John	Section 29	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1844
Brown, James J.	Section 22	Farmer	New York	1844
Brown, John	Section 14	Farmer	New York	1843
Bullard, Jr., James	Section 15	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1847
Bullard, Alexander	Section 11	Farmer	Putnam Co., Indiana	1837
Bullard, Wilson	Section 23	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1844
Busard, C. H.	Section 1	Farmer	Virginia	1855
Bullard, James	Section 1	Farmer	Jacksonville, Illinois	1836
Bullard, Clayborn	Section 22	Farmer	Indiana	1841
Conlee, William	Section 15	Farmer & Justice of Peace	Kentucky	1841
Cook, Leonard E. W.	Section 14	Farmer	New York	1842
Cory, Joel	Section 22	Farmer	Jersey Co., Illinois	1866
Eppers, H. F.	Section 10	Town Clerk and Farmer	Prussia	1856
Farell, Thomas	Section 30	Farmer	Ireland	1849
Foley, Jeremiah	Section 22	Farmer	Ireland	1857
Griswold, W. H.	Section 20	Farmer	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	1850
Hatton, Henry	Section 15	Farmer	Cumberland Co., Penn.	1863
Hitchcock, W. H.	Section 34	Teacher and Farmer	Monroe Co., Michigan	1858
Kent, Wm. G.	Section 1	Farmer	Centre Co., Penn.	1842
Moon, Charles P.	Section 32	Farmer	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1851
McBride, B.	Secs. 21 & 16	Farmer	Ireland	1855
O'Brien, P.	Section 28	Farmer	Ireland	1853
Skyles, Benjamin	Section 11	Farmer	West Tennessee	1838
Stein, Chas. J.	Viele	Postmaster and Merchant	Germany	1860
Skinner, Josie A.	Section 6	Teacher	Lee Co., Iowa	1853
Skinner, Susie E.	Section 6	Teacher	Lee Co., Iowa	1848
Skinner, William	Section 6	Farmer	Franklin Co., Penn.	1834
Shay, Patrick	Section 22	Farmer	Ireland	1854
Whitcomb, E.	Section 12	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1841
Wallace, J. R.	Section 12	Farmer	Lycoming Co., Penn.	1848

GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Ash, Jacob	Section 12	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio	1852
Brody, August	Section 18	Farmer and Wine Grower	Wayne Co., Ohio	1853
Buck, Morton	Section 19	Farmer	Seneca Co., N. Y.	1847
Blakslee, Wm.	Section 23	Physician and Farmer	Ashtabula Co., Ohio	1870
Cook, Elisha	Section 6	Farmer	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1869
Dunkin, Joseph R.	Section 10	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1855
Gibbs, B. F.	Section 19	Stock Farmer	Indianapolis, Indiana	1848
Gore, Ransom S.	Section 14	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1851
Hyter, Samuel	Section 8	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1851
Hübner, Joseph	Section 35	Farmer	Germany	1856
Kern, Samuel	Section 14	Farmer	Fairfield Co., Ohio	1845
Layton, E. A.	Section 7	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1841
Lange, Hermann	Section 14	Farmer	Prussia	1851
Luten, T. F.	Section 14	Farmer	Pasquotank Co., N. C.	1854
Matteson, Isaac A.	Section 5	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1837
Morgan, Sr., John	Section 15	Farmer	Montgomery Co., Penn.	1839
Nutt, Henry	Section 9	Farmer	England	1856
Peel, Allen	Section 12	Retired	Ireland	1854
Peel, Samuel	Section 16	Farmer	Allegheny Co., Penn.	1854
Rogers, Milward H.	Section 15	Farmer	England	1840
Shepherd, J. H.	Section 31	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1837
Storms, Daniel	Section 16	Farmer	Allegheny Co., Penn.	1854
Tebbs, James	Section 30	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1848
Tebbs, Joseph	Section 19	Farmer	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1848
Wescott, C. L.	Section 19	Farmer & Justice of Peace	Providence, R. I.	1865
Williams, J. B.	Section 15	Farmer and Blacksmith	Dearborn Co., Indiana	1848

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN LEE COUNTY.---CONTINUED.

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CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Anderson, J. D.	Charleston	Merchant	Green Brier Co., Virginia	1853
Arthur, James A.	Section 34	Stone Mason	Pennsylvania	1851
Bepox, George	Section 35	Farmer	France	1853
Barry, C. W.	Charleston	Grain and Produce	Maryland	1853
Barnes, Morgan	Section 21	Farmer	Ohio Co., West Virginia	1868
Bassett, W. M.	Section 21	Farmer	New York	1855
Cross, H. H.	Charleston	Physician	West Virginia	1850
Chidester, J. G.	Section 18	Farmer	Virginia	1848
Cassell, W. R.	Section 10	Farmer	Dayton, Ohio	1850
Danks, J. O.	Charleston	Boots and Shoes	Ohio	1830
Dumenil, J. B.	Section 27	Farmer	France	1853
Davis, Thomas	Section 25	Farmer	Bourbon Co., Kentucky	1844
Donnell, Eston	Section 4	Farmer	North Carolina	1842
Donnell, W. A.	Section 5	Farmer	North Carolina	1830
Gray, J. Rufus	Charleston	Physician	Delaware	1860
Gay, J. H.	Section 30	Farmer	Bath Co., Virginia	1852
Heitzman, J. B.	Charleston	Merchant	France	1852
Heitzman, A. C.	Section 28	Farmer	France	1852
Hamilton, Jr., Wm.	Section 26	Farmer	Kentucky	1847
Hunt, J. F.	Section 6	Farmer	Massachusetts	1838
Lamb, Jackson	Charleston	Wagon Maker	Wayne Co., Indiana	1846
Laws, J. M.	Section 23	Farmer and Constable	Virginia	1850
Lamb, Smith	Section 26	Farmer	Indiana	1847
Miles, J. A.	Section 31	Farmer	New York	1853
Pickard, S.	Charleston	Minister	Bartholomew Co., Indiana	1830
Pfliegerstofer, George W.	Section 28	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1852
Pratt, J. B.	Section 19	Farmer	New York	1857
Rambo, Jacob	Section 35	Farmer	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1854
Sollars, Wm.	Charleston	Hotel	Ross Co., Ohio	1852
South, John	Section 26	Farmer and Dealer in Machinery	Pennsylvania	1840
Stanwood, George	Section 31	Farmer	Newburyport, Mass.	1854
Scott, Eli F.	Section 22	Farmer	Muhlenberg Co., Ky.	1869
Trump, Christian	Charleston	Retired Merchant	Lee Co., Iowa	1840
Weber, Jacob	Section 22	Farmer	Germany	1845
Wolf, J. A.	Section 9	Farmer	Preble Co., Ohio	1865
Young, John M.	Section 32	Farmer	Maine	1866

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Ault, Andrew Mc	Section 1	Farmer	Belmont Co., Ohio	1841
Bentley, W.	Section 18	Farmer	Prussia	1853
Bailey, James E.	Section 9	Farmer	Bedford Co., Virginia	1862
Brockman, John B.	Section 12	Farmer	Prussia	1842
Baldwin, Minerva	Section 20	Farmer	Windsor Co., Vermont	1841
Courtright, Edward	Section 28	Farmer	Franklin Co., Ohio	1853
Foulke, Edward	Section 7	Farmer	Berks Co., Penn.	1873
Gardner, John	Pilot Grove	Farmer	Washington Co., R. I.	1857
Goldsmith, John	Section 36	Farmer	Canada West	1847
Griffin, Jacob	Section 13	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1856
Hampton, Milton J.	Section 9	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1843
Holtkamp, Barnard	Section 22	Farmer	Hanover, Germany	1837
Helm, Merdith	Section 36	Farmer	Lincoln Co., Kentucky	1837
Holtkamp, John	Section 25	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1851
Harvey, Isom	Section 14	Farmer	North Carolina	1843
Hussey, W.	Section 17	Farmer	York Co., Penn.	1839
Jones, Jonathan	Pilot Grove	Farmer	Harrison Co., Ohio	1830
Jarrett, J. E.	Section 26	Farmer	North Carolina	1849
Kempker, G. H.	Section 23	Merchant and Farmer	Germany	1835
Lusk, James	Section 29	Farmer	York Co., Penn.	1853
McChord, Rev. R. W.	Section 29	Farmer	Warren Co., Ohio	1856
McChord, Clinton C.	Section 18	Farmer	Preble Co., Ohio	1856
McMillan, Elisha	Pilot Grove	Retired	York Co., Penn.	1838
McClure, J. W.	Section 9	Farmer	Adams Co., Ohio	1866
Meierotto, Christopher	Section 23	Farmer	Germany	1841
Miller, J. W.	Section 2	Farmer	Frederick Co., Virginia	1843
Overton, Elias	Section 27	Farmer	Hartford Co., N. Carolina	1836
Ostidick, Ferdinand H.	Section 23	Farmer	Germany	1847
Powell, G. W.	Section 31	Farmer	Bedford Co., Penn.	1866
Pickard, James	Section 13	Farmer	Orange Co., Indiana	1849
Roberts, Jesse	Section 12	Farmer	Wayne Co., Indiana	1842
Schroeder, John	St. Paul	Dry Goods	Germany	1852
South, Henry	Section 33	Farmer	Greene Co., Penn.	1850
Stewart, John	Section 1	Farmer	Guernsey Co., Ohio	1848
Selawson, Mahlon	Section 16	Farmer	Guilford Co., N. Carolina	1855
Thomas, Lewis	Section 4	Farmer	Guilford Co., N. Carolina	1838
Wilcoxson, Berry	Section 29	Farmer	Franklin Co., Kentucky	1843
Wiggins, W. C.	Pilot Grove	Physician	Fayette Co., Penn.	1845

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Bank, Jr., Henry	Section 5	Farmer and Miller	Germany	1849
Cooper, Nathan	Section 5	Farmer	Kentucky	1842
Chapman, Butler	Section 10	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1852
Crow, Geo. R.	Section 23	Farmer	Harrison Co., Ohio	1853
Eddy, W. H.	Section 25	Farmer	Ohio	1850
Furtney, H. S.	Croton	Telegrapher	Lee Co., Iowa	1854
Gray, Isaac P.	Section 19	Farmer	Warren Co., Kentucky	1853
Herron, John	Section 12	Blacksmith and Farmer	Licking Co., Ohio	1830
Howard, Edward	Section 9	Farmer	Kentucky	1847
Henkle, Amos	Section 3	Farmer	Pendleton Co., Virginia	1836
Henkle, John	Section 10	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1843
Jones, Parker	Croton	Blacksmith	Monroe Co., Ohio	1860
Johnson, Wm. G.	Section 34	Minister	Wayne Co., Ohio	1843
Kennedy, R. R.	Section 22	Farmer	Alleghany Co., Maryland	1855
Kellogg, E. B.	Section 22	Farmer	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1858
Knapp, Clark	Section 2	Farmer	Putnam Co., N. Y.	1858
Mason, James W.	Section 8	Farmer	Tennessee	1865
Millard, J. F.	Section 1	Farmer	Lee Co., Iowa	1847
O'Bryan, John	Section 33	Farmer	Ireland	1840
Rice, J. R.	Warren	Blacksmith	Ohio	1867
Railing, J. R.	Croton	Physician	New Haven, Conn.	1873
Reiter, L. F.	Croton	Rail Road Agent	Baltimore, Maryland	1849
Sanders, William	Section 25	Farmer	England	1845
Smith, David	Section 19	Saw Mill	Morgan Co., Ohio	1850
Scott, John	Section 11	Farmer	Washington Co., Penn.	1844
Seward, Frank	Section 1	Farmer	Adams Co., Ill.	1852
Stone, Lewis	Section 14	Farmer	Washington Co., Virginia	1848
Thompson, Samuel	Croton	Hotel	Indiana	1868
Underwood, Jno. B.	Section 21	Farmer	Columbia Co., N. Y.	1853
Watts, Elihu	Croton	Ferryman	Athens Co., Ohio	1862
Waher, C. F.	Croton	Teacher	Germany	1852
Watts, John	Section 34	Farmer	Athens Co., Ohio	1849
Wilson, James A.	Section 14	Farmer	Clarke Co., Indiana	1860
Weir, J. M.	Section 10	Farmer	Indiana Co., Penn.	1851
Young, James H.	Section 27	Justice of the Peace and Farmer	Johnson Co., Indiana	1871

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	WHEN CAME TO COUNTY.
Alter, Nancy	Section	Farmer	Lawrence Co., Penn.	1865
Allen, Timothy	Section 2	Farmer	Washington Co., N. Y.	1855
Arthur, John	Section 5	Farmer	Maryland	1851
Bremhorst, Dr. C.	West Point	Physician	Germany	1865
Boeding, Henry	West Point	Boots and Shoes	Prussia	1850
Evans, J. M.	West Point	Physician	Pennsylvania	1865
Geeseka, R.	Section 5	Farmer	Prussia	1852
Gilmer, Alexander	Section 7	Retired Farmer	Woodford Co., Kentucky	1839
Hatfield, I. F.	West Point	Hotel	Lee Co., Iowa	1849
Hueston, Ralph	Section 7	Farmer	Butler Co., Ohio	1856
Hahn, Henry	West Point	Mail Carrier	On the Ocean	1851
Judy, Henry	Section 32	Miller and Farmer	Montgomery Co., Ohio	1834
Judy, George	Section 32	Miller and Farmer	Montgomery Co., Ohio	1834
Kempker, John	West Point	Merchant	Hanover, Prussia	1847
Kroll, John	Section 19	Farmer	Germany	1851
Lampe, Barney	Section 5	Brewer	Adams Co., Ill.	1863
Linhard, George	Section 6	Farmer	France	1864
Mitchell, John C.	West Point	Builder	Kentucky	1842
Moorman, J.	West Point	Physician	Green Co., Ohio	1873
Neihart, Daniel P.	West Point	Physician	Atlantic Ocean	1873
Nelson, J. H.	West Point	Carpenter & Justice of the Peace	Hampshire Co., Virginia	1847
Pitman, R. W.	Section 2	Farmer	Kentucky	1835
Peebler, J. D.	West Point	Real Estate	Kentucky	1837
Pitman, Lindsey G.	Section 11	Farmer	Laurel Co., Kentucky	1835
Pittman, Jr., Wm. G.	West Point	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Lee Co., Iowa	1842
Reisenfer, F. O.	West Point	Drugs	Germany	1848
Salmon, G. A.	West Point	Drugs	Lee Co., Iowa	1848
Strothman, Caspar	Section 8	Farmer	Prussia	1842
Schoene, John Philipp	Section 29	Farmer	Union Co., Penn.	1837
Vonder Hoof, Gerhard	West Point	Blacksmith	Germany	1867
Walker, David	Section 6	Farmer	Adair Co., Kentucky	1837
Whitlock, Charles	West Point	Bee Hives and Queen Bees	Russia	1855
Werner, Wm.	Section 9	Farmer	Germany	1849
Walljasper, Henry	West Point	Carpenter	Germany	1851





RES. OF ELIAS H. ENSLOW SEC. 23, PLEASANT RIDGE TP, LEE CO. IOWA.



RES. OF A. P. ALLEN, SEC. 23, PLEASANT RIDGE TP, LEE CO. IOWA.

OLD SETTLERS OF LEE COUNTY, IOWA.

GENERAL W. W. BELKNAP graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in the class of 1848. He studied law with H. Caperton, Esq., at Georgetown, D. C., and was the partner of the Hon. Ralph P. Lowe, afterwards Governor of Iowa, and Judge of the Supreme Court, and practiced his profession successfully at Keokuk, Iowa, where he located in 1851. He was elected to serve one term—that of 1857 and 1858—in the Iowa Legislature, as a Democrat. Being unwilling to give countenance to the "Lecompton Swindle," he separated from the radical wing of his party, and was known as a "Douglas Democrat" up to the outbreak of the rebellion.

He entered the army as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Hugh T. Reed, about the 19th of October, 1861, and engaged in his first battle at Shiloh, in the Army of the Tennessee.

He served on General McPherson's staff as Provost Marshal Seventeenth Army Corps, and in other capacities. He figured in the campaigns in Tennessee under both Generals Sherman and Grant, and by the latter his services were very highly esteemed.

At the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d July, 1864,—where General McPherson was killed—he distinguished himself so highly as a commander that he was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

After the capture of Atlanta he marched with Sherman to the sea, and finally to Washington, taking a prominent part in all the actions of the brilliant campaigns of Sherman.

Since his appointment as Secretary of War he has served in the Cabinet of President Grant with great acceptance, both to the Administration and the country; and his administration of the affairs of the War Office is regarded, both by the officers of the army—who experience its practical results—and by the country at large, as one of the most successful of the Secretaries of War.

At the commencement of the second presidential term of General Grant, General Belknap was reappointed Secretary of War, and still holds the portfolio of that office.

COLONEL WILLIAM PATTERSON was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on the 6th of March, 1802. When he was about four years old his father moved to Adair County, Kentucky, and settled on a farm, where William was brought up and received the advantages of a common school education. In 1822 he was married to Miss Eleanor Johnson, a native of Maryland, and in 1829 moved with his family, consisting then of his wife and four children, to Marion County, Missouri, where he remained three years, when he moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and settled near Springfield. Here he purchased a farm on which he lived till the spring of 1837, when he moved to West Point, Lee County, Iowa, having the year previous purchased a claim and made preparations for the settlement of his family. He lived here as a farmer till 1846, when he removed to Keokuk and engaged in merchandise and pork-packing. In 1848 he went exclusively into the latter business, which, with several partners, he has followed till the present time. William Timberman has been his chief partner, and is at present a member of the firm.

Few business men in Keokuk have been more successful than Colonel Patterson, and his success is a good illustration of what may be achieved by persevering steadily in one branch of business. He has followed pork-packing exclusively for over thirty years, and there has never been a year during the whole time that he has not packed from five to thirty thousand hogs. The result of this steady perseverance and good management is seen in the large and lucrative business which he has built up, which not only affords him and his partner a handsome income, but adds an important interest to the trade of the city.

It is only by such special direction of talent and enterprise that the business of a city can be developed. Some branches of business are more lucrative than others, and there is a strong temptation to rush into those which pay best for the time being, and the result is that such branches are often overdone and the profits of them destroyed, while other interests, equally important, are neglected. The true policy is, for each man to take hold of his own special business and pursue it with energy until he makes it successful, putting it on a permanent and prosperous footing with all the other successful industries of the city. Thus all branches will be developed, and there will be a healthy competition in each department of trade, rather than a shifting and restless scramble for those which seem for the moment to pay the best.

Colonel Patterson has acted on this wise and far-seeing policy, resisting all temptations to a change of business, and has steadily pursued that which he first undertook over thirty years ago, studying the best methods of building it up and making it successful, and applying the improvements which have from time to time suggested themselves to his mind. In this way he and the firm which he represents have become the leaders in their special department of business in the city.

Colonel Patterson has also, from the early period of his settlement in this country, taken a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Iowa in 1838, and while in that body was influential in settling the disturbance about the boundary line between this portion of Iowa and Missouri.

It is well known to those acquainted with our early history that the Missourians of Clark County claimed the point of Iowa lying below a direct extension of the northern boundary line of their State to the Mississippi River, and that the people of this section resisted their claim and determined that the boundary line should follow the Des Moines River to its mouth. The Sheriff of Clark County, in undertaking to serve legal processes for the collection of taxes over this territory, was arrested by the Sheriff of Van Buren County and lodged in jail. The contest grew so hot that war between the contending parties seemed imminent. The militia were, in fact, called out on both sides, and general orders issued for them to march to the scene of action. Governor Boggs of

Missouri ordered ten thousand men into the field—probably more with a view of scaring the Iowa people than with any expectation that such a force would be needed. At this juncture Colonel Patterson was commissioned Colonel of Militia by Governor Lucas of Iowa, and authorized to raise a regiment, which he proceeded at once to do. The following was the first general order for the campaign:

[GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.]

Head Quarters, Burlington, I. T. }
December 7th, 1839. }

Col. William Patterson:—

SIR: In pursuance of an order from the Commander in Chief, under date the 6th inst., and in compliance with the requisition from the Deputy Marshal of the same date, you are hereby directed to furnish from your regiment one company of mounted men, armed and equipped for active service, directing the officer to have his command properly furnished with the necessary implements and munitions of war, and that he report to me at Farmington, Van Buren County, with the least possible delay.

J. B. BROWN,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g 1st Div. Ia. Militia.

The company was ordered forward, but although Governor Boggs had seven hundred men on the ground, and fifteen hundred more on the march from Palmyra, no blood was shed. Clark County opened negotiations with the authorities at Burlington. A delegation was sent to the Legislature of Iowa, then in session, asking them to do something for the settlement of the difficulty. The Legislature replied that they could do nothing about determining or settling boundary lines, as they represented only a territory acting under an organic law of Congress. Col. Patterson was at that time a member of the Legislature, and some of the delegates being his personal friends, besought him to use his influence to have the Legislature do something to prevent the effusion of blood, which they felt must be the next scene in the drama, if no satisfactory action was taken. They did not wish to return home from a fruitless mission. The Legislature, at least, could pass resolutions declaring their inability to take action, and asking the suspension of hostilities till the whole question could be referred to Congress for final settlement. Col. Patterson laid this proposition before Sheppard Leffler, another member of the House, and at his suggestion, the latter drew up the resolutions, which, though opposed by the Governor, were finally passed by a two-thirds majority. Col. Patterson, Hawkins, Taylor, J. D. Paine and Mr. Hughes were appointed a committee to return with the Missouri delegation, and lay the resolutions before the authorities of Clark County. They were completely successful in their mission. In a few days the militia were disbanded, and soon after, Congress established the boundary line according to the claim of Iowa.

Col. Patterson was several times elected to the Legislature, both to the upper and lower house, and served in all during nine sessions, regular and special. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which convened in Iowa City in 1857. He has been three times elected Mayor of Keokuk—first in 1860, and again in 1865, and last in 1866. He was postmaster of Keokuk seven years, during Pierce and Buchanan's administrations.

In the church of his choice he has been a leading member for nearly forty years. He was the first Elder of the Old School Presbyterian Church elected in Iowa, having been chosen to that office at West Point in 1837. He was one of the chief movers and most liberal donors to the erection of Westminster Church in this city, which is one of the most beautiful church edifices in the State.

JOHN F. SANFORD, M.D., was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 13th of April, 1823. His father came from Fairfax County, Virginia, and settled in Chillicothe in 1801. Here the subject of this biography was brought up, receiving a common school and an academic education. In 1837 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. S. Prettyman, one of the most eminent surgeons of the State, and continued about three years. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1839 and 1840, the faculty then embracing some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the West, namely: Dr. Jedediah Cobb, Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. Willard Parker, now Professor of Surgery in the city of New York, Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, afterwards distinguished as a naturalist, and others.

In 1841, Dr. Sanford came to Farmington, Van Buren County, Iowa, and commenced the practice of medicine under a license from the Ross County (Ohio) Medical Society. At this time he was very young to undertake the practice of medicine, being scarcely eighteen; and too young to graduate, according to the custom of the medical schools; but he entered into partnership with an experienced practitioner, Dr. Barton, afterwards a member of the Legislature, with whom he continued two years.

In 1846, after the admission of Iowa as a State, he was elected to the State Senate from Van Buren County, over Colonel Ferguson, when the majority against his party was about three hundred. During his services in the Senate he laid the foundation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which held its first session in Rock Island, and the year following held two sessions in Davenport, and was thence removed to Keokuk, where it has ever since remained.

In 1847 he graduated from the Medical College at Philadelphia, then under the presidency of Jesse R. Burden, M.D.

In 1850 he followed the removal of the Medical College to Keokuk, and has since remained here in the practice of his profession.

In connection with the establishment of the College here, he established the "Western Medical-Chirurgical Journal," a monthly periodical which attained a large circulation, exchanging with all the medical journals in this country, and with several in Europe, and receiving favorable recognition from all the eminent

authors of the day. Dr. Samuel G. Armor and Dr. Sanford were at first co-editors, but Dr. Sanford edited it alone for the last year and a half.

Dr. Sanford had schemes of ambition, not only for himself but for medical science in his State, which expanded somewhat during Keokuk's rapid era. He intended to have a college, and as a first installment to that end, erected the building now used for a court house. But the crash of 1857 came, and in 1858 the two colleges were united, and he was offered a position in the consolidated institution, which, however, he declined. In 1859 he sold his building to the county, determined to devote himself entirely to his profession, since which he has prospered financially, and is considered one of the wealthy men of the city.

His special and surgical practice became so large that in 1865 he abandoned entirely the general practice of medicine, and has since devoted himself exclusively to surgery and special practice. He has the most extensive practice in the State, or indeed in the West, and performs all the surgical operations known to any practice in the world.

While living at Farmington, Dr. Sanford used chloroform with entire success in the amputation of the leg of a youth thirteen years of age—which was the first use of the article in surgical practice in Iowa. A writer reporting the case in the Burlington Hawk-Eye says:

"I have thought the above extracts sufficiently interesting to justify their insertion in your paper, as they record, perhaps, the first use of chloroform in Iowa. They derive additional interest from the display of chemical skill in one of our most talented and enterprising physicians. Thus, in little more than three months after the discovery of the pain destroying properties of chloroform, by Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, the article has been manufactured and used in a portion of the United States considered by our eastern friends on the very borders of civilization."

When all the necessary arrangements had been made, the chloroform was administered, and the operation performed and completed in two and a half minutes.

He performed the first amputation at the shoulder-joint ever performed in Iowa, before he was eighteen years of age.

On the 6th of November, 1853, Dr. Sanford performed at Fort Madison the first operation of Lithotomy in the State practiced on a male. The lateral operation was performed with a knife and a staff, and a calculus or stone an inch and an eighth in length, three-quarters of an inch in width, half an inch in thickness, and about the shape of an almond, was removed from the urinary bladder. The Doctor operated with great care and composure, and evinced a thorough anatomical knowledge of the parts concerned. The report of the case says:

"Thus the Doctor bears the palm for the first operation for lithotomy on the male in the State."

We mention these as *first cases*, showing the Doctor's independence of judgment, and illustrating the fact that he has had the courage and skill to take the lead in the introduction of some of the most delicate and difficult performances of *medico-chirurgical practice*; not because they are more difficult or wonderful than hundreds of other cases which he has successfully treated.

Dr. Sanford's record as a Mason should not be overlooked in a biographical sketch like this. He devoted eight of the best years of his life to Masonry, in which he made it a special subject of study. He was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in 1856, to deliver the Grand Oration at Muscatine, several thousand copies of which were published, together with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. In 1857 he made a Report on Foreign correspondence, which elicited the highest commendation of the fraternity, and for which he received a vote of thanks from the Grand Lodge of the State. In 1856 he was elected Grand Master, and re-elected in 1857. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1862 by the Masonic University of Kentucky, in recognition of his valuable contributions to Masonic literature.

Dr. Sanford, both in the political arena and before his "brethren of the mystic tie," has been recognized as one of the most ready and eloquent public speakers in the State. Many of his discourses and orations have been reported and published, and they all give evidence that he possesses more than common oratorical powers. He has been popular as a lyceum lecturer, and has written several pieces of poetry which evince considerable genius in that direction.

Dr. Sanford was first married at Farmington, Iowa.

He married his second and present wife, Miss Jennie Galigher, in Zanesville, Ohio, on the third of May, 1858. By this marriage he has two children, a son and a daughter, both living.

HON. PHILIP VIELE.—To write a biographical sketch of one in life, especially where the one whose history you wish to record is your most intimate friend, is a most difficult part of composition. In the first place, your friendship for the subject of your sketch necessarily makes you anxious and fearful, lest you may not be enabled to do him that justice which he merits; and, in the next place, that due regard for truth and impartiality, which alone add grace and dignity to the historian's pen, causes you to be nervously sensitive lest the sympathy of friendship should unconsciously induce you to present a one-sided view to posterity. Fully impressed with the difficulties of my undertaking, and feeling that though there are many others much more competent to do justice to the subject of my remarks than myself, provided they were acquainted with the incidents and facts as I am, yet, as I believe no other person knows the incidents I am going to relate as well as myself, I will plead my friendship for my excuse of humble abilities, while I draw a brief historical sketch of Hon. Philip Viele, of Fort Madison, Iowa,—a name familiar and pleasing to the "Old Settlers" of Iowa, and which they have often honored with their confidence in both private and public trusts.

The subject of our sketch is commonly known as Judge Viele, and by which designation we will now proceed to speak of him.

He was born at The Valley (now Valley Falls), in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, September 10th, 1799, and has, therefore, passed his seventy-third year. Though he has passed his "three-score and ten years," nature has dealt so kindly with him, that he possesses the health and vigor of most men at the age of sixty, and bids fair to survive, in both his life and usefulness, many years to come.

His great ancestor, on his paternal side, was of the name of Arneud Cornelius Vele, a Frenchman by descent, and a Hollander by birth, who emigrated to America and settled in Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, in the State of New York, in the latter part of the 17th century. His name is honorably mentioned in the colonial history of New York, for important services he rendered government in the negotiations and procurement of treaties with the Indian nations. The parents of Judge Vele resided on a farm at the time of his birth, and he remained with them under the parental roof, and assisted as his youth allowed, in work on the farm until his fifteenth year, when he was sent to the Academy in Salem, Washington County, New York, where he remained three years. He entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, in 1817, and there, for several years, pursued his studies with zeal and success, under the instruction of the learned and distinguished Dr. Nott. Hon. William H. Seward was a student in Union College at the same time, and he and the Judge there formed an acquaintance, which was pleasantly remembered for many years afterwards. He commenced the study of the law in October, 1821, in Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State in 1824.

Possessed of a penetrating and ready wit, quick at repartee, strong in his mental perceptions, possessing a most happy flow of language, polished by literary attainments and reflection, and fearless in the advocacy of what he believed to be the right, he must necessarily have attained to an exalted position as a jurist and advocate, had he confined his attention to law studies and the practice of his profession. But here, the Judge, misled by the glare and excitement of politics, as hundreds of others of inexperienced years are constantly being misled, left his Blackstone and Coke to slumber on the shelf of his office, while he addressed the populace from the hustings.

At the presidential election of 1824, four great historic characters appeared before the American public, soliciting suffrages for the presidency. William H. Crawford was the Democratic nominee, as Democratic nominees were nominated by Congressional caucuses in those days. John Q. Adams, General Jackson, and Henry Clay, each contested for the coveted prize as independent candidates.

The great historic family name of Adams, the great military reputation of Jackson, and the splendid oratorical abilities and statesmanship qualities of Clay, created a deep political excitement all through the United States. All these men had been distinguished as Democratic leaders, and had personal friends and admirers in all sections of the country, who engaged in the support of their respective favorites with all imaginable zeal and activity. Judge Vele caught the enthusiasm of the hour, and took the stump in behalf of "Old Hickory." His youth and splendid speaking ability soon gained him a wide reputation as the "Boy Orator." A former citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, who lived in New York at the time when the Judge was talking politics from the hustings, says there was no other speaker, old or young, in eastern New York, who could draw together such large crowds, and stir them to the same excitement as Judge Vele could. Such were his services to his party, and so highly were his merits esteemed, that DeWitt Clinton, then Governor of New York, tendered him the office of Surrogate of Rensselaer County, New York, which he accepted in 1827, and held it until 1831, when he was reappointed by Governor Throop, and then held until 1835. The salary of that office was about two thousand dollars a year, which, in those primitive days, when money was worth three times what it is now, made it a position that almost any man might have coveted.

In June, 1828, he married his wife, Catharine Gertrude, daughter of Isaac Brinckerhoff, of Troy, a most estimable lady, the affectionate sharer of his trials of life; possessing a sound and discriminating mind; with sweetness of temper and elegance of manners; fervid in her religious principles; and whose study and love of the beautiful in nature and art were surpassed only by her veneration of God. Admired and loved by all who knew her, or came within the range of her influence, her decease, which occurred about two years ago, was mourned as a public loss.

During the eight years the Judge held the said office, its duties were so heavy and exacting, that he could find no time to pursue his law studies, except so far as the same related to probate business, and when he had retired into private life, he saw the error he had committed in abandoning his profession. He had gone security for a relative for a large amount of money, and the relative failing in business, the Judge was called upon to meet his obligations. He felt the moral force of the claim, and yielded up his property even to his homestead, to liquidate the demands his generosity had incurred, and with his wife started westward, not knowing exactly where he should settle, to take a new start in the struggle of life. After a tedious travel of a month or more by stages and steamboats (for there were no railroads west of New York in those days), he and his wife "pitched their tent" at the place where now stands the thriving city of Fort Madison (then in the territory of Wisconsin), on June 2d, 1837. That is now, and has been his home ever since he landed in Iowa.

When he arrived at Fort Madison, it was a little village of twenty or thirty cabins set among bushes and trees; but as it was the county seat of Lee County (though without a Court-house), he hung out his "Law Shingle," and once more resorted to his old friends, Coke and Blackstone. Madison soon grew into business and legal importance, and for six or eight years the Judge continued at the bar with a growing business.

But he still had a lingering love for the excitement of politics. Before he left New York, he had become estranged from the Democratic party. There was a "clique," or "ring," in that State in those days, called the "Albany Regency," of which VanBuren and Marcy were the leaders; men whom the Judge cordially disliked. The Judge belonged to the Clinton wing of the Democracy, and between it and the "Regency" there was an old feud. Upon the death of Clinton, the "Regency" got the control, not only of the State of New York, but also of the Democratic party generally throughout the United States. The Judge regarded the "Regency" in about the same light the honest portion of the American people now regard "Tammany," and the "Washington Government Rings," and united his political fortunes with Henry Clay and the Whig party. Indeed, the controversy, as between the honest parties of the Whig and Demo-

cratic parties of those days, was more a dispute about personal preferences than principles, at least so far as the Whig and the Northern wing of the Democracy were concerned. If the Whigs were in favor of internal improvements by the general Government, so were the Northern Democracy. If the Whigs were mostly in favor of a protective tariff, the Northern Democracy were willing for a revenue tariff, which should discriminate so as to give incidental protection. If the Whigs repudiated nullification and secession, General Jackson swore "By the Eternal!" that the Union should be maintained at all hazards, and all the Democracy of the nation, outside of South Carolina, straightened themselves to sustain the oath of the Old Hero by the sword. If the Whigs insisted that the safety of the nation required that the presidency should be limited to one term in the same person, the Democracy threw out the banner of "Rotation in Office," but claimed that such was the exigency of the times that the rule should not apply to General Jackson; and they applied the rule to his successors, VanBuren, Polk, and Buchanan. If the Democracy insisted on a strict construction of the Constitution, the Whigs admitted that the Government was one of limited powers, and had not authority, except such as had been given to it by the Constitution, upon which the people of the several States had agreed as the terms of their national compact. But the Whigs insisted these powers should receive a liberal construction, and not be hampered by too narrow a rule.

Having duly weighed the men and professions of the two parties, the Judge thought his future line of duty lay with the weaker party, and he united his fortunes with it. In 1840 the United States was almost, or quite, as much excited over the presidential contest between General Harrison and Van Buren as they had been between Crawford and others in 1824, and the Judge took the stump for General Harrison against his old associate, Van Buren.

He made several speeches in Iowa during that campaign, which elicited great applause, and the Whig masses of Iowa, by apparently common consent, named him as their candidate for delegate to Congress. It has since then been believed by the leading men of both parties in Iowa, that if the Judge had been allowed to be the Whig candidate in 1840, he would have been elected. But certain persons in his party, fearful of his influence, set a convoluted machinery in motion to get rid of him, and the Judge having no taste for such a conflict, and feeling that a strict party nomination in a Democratic territory as Iowa then was, would be hazardous, let the "small men" of his party have their way; and who, though they nominated a very creditable speaker, yet, by such nomination, drew the party lines upon him and defeated him. These party conventions have ever been, and perhaps ever will be, the curse of American politics, since the wire-workers and political trimmers of each party, always manipulate them, and procure nominations for their selfish purposes. In 1846 the Judge united in a political movement of a local character, which once more separated him from his profession, to which he never again returned. Lee County had grown rapidly in population and wealth, and as it was enabled to stand heavy taxation, a "ring" of political partisans, under the guise of a Democratic name, had fastened upon the county officers, and levied taxes, and disposed of the public moneys, as though the county was their private domain, and the taxes their individual property.

County orders were depreciated to about fifty cents on the dollar. The Whigs had tried, under their party organizations, to remedy the evil complained of, but were unsuccessful at each election. The Judge, with some other friends, conceived the idea of dropping the Whig name for a season, and calling on the honest men of all parties to unite for the redemption of the county, under the name of the "Union, Retrenchment, and Reform Party, of Lee County." The masses of both parties gladly responded to the call, and at the meeting of the citizens, irrespective of party, was held to nominate county candidates in 1846. The friends of reform insisted in putting the name of the Judge on their ticket for Judge of Probate, and would not accept "no" for an answer. Fearing least his refusal might weaken the cause he assisted in starting, he gave his consent. The whole ticket was elected at the fall election of 1846 by a large majority. He was elected three terms successively on the reform ticket, as Judge of Probate of Lee County, and gave universal satisfaction in the performance of the duties of his office. The wisdom of the reform ticket was shown by the fact that the financial credit of the county soon revived, and county orders were made worth a hundred cents on the dollar. In 1852 the Judge allowed his Whig friends to trammel him with a party nomination as Whig candidate for Congress for the first congressional district of Iowa; and running in a party garb, he excluded himself from the support of many personal friends in the Democratic ranks, and though he got the full support of his party, and, perhaps, something more, was defeated. When the Kansas-Nebraska imbroglio stirred the waters of American politics, he threw all his influence into the anti-slavery scales and was chosen, with enthusiasm, president of the first Republican state convention of Iowa, held at Iowa City, in 1856. On the organization of the Fort Madison branch of the state bank of Iowa, in 1859, he was chosen its president, and held that office for five years. In 1859, he was also elected a member of the State Board of Education, and performed the duties of the station for one term.

How much he is respected by the people of Fort Madison is shown by the following circumstances. Though that city is, and always has been, strongly Democratic, it has on four several occasions elected him its Mayor. In the early part of 1870 a meeting of the stockholders and citizens of Fort Madison was called in reference to a railroad project which they had worked hard to get accomplished, but which, owing to untoward circumstances, seemed likely to fail. The speeches of those who had it in special charge were desponding, and it was generally considered as a "lost cause," when the Judge, inspired by the necessities of the occasion, addressed the meeting with all the authority of age, and all the fire and eloquence of youth. He stirred the local pride of the citizens to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and who entered anew into the spirit of the cause with such energy, that it passed immediately from doubt to certainty. He accepted the position of treasurer and financial agent of the railroad, and in less than one year, the "Fort Madison, Farmington & Western Railroad" became an accomplished fact, and the cars were running twenty-five miles of road west of Fort Madison. It is now being fast pushed westward towards the Missouri River.

The Judge has no children to cheer his old age, and he is now residing in quiet and dignified ease, at his beautifully located residence in Fort Madison.

• Through the aid and force of government patronage and influence, Mr. Van Buren secured a re-nomination from the Democracy for the presidency in 1860. But the "one term" idea proved too strong for party discipline; and many Democrats who held to that idea, united with the Whigs, all of whom held or professed to hold, to it in the election and triumph of Gen. Harrison.

He has a competency of "worldly estate,"—all that is necessary to make his declining years entirely happy—except for the absence of her, who, as devoted wife and friend, for forty years, had associated with him in the pilgrimage of life, shared his joys, and alleviated his sorrows. But he is a firm believer in Christianity, and the immortality of the soul, and doubts not that that hereafter he will meet his companion (and not only her, but others, united to him by sympathy and affection in earth life) in a purer and more perfect home, where there will be no more partings; and this idea and belief is a constant spring of solace to his loneliness and old age.

When I had commenced writing this sketch, I had it in my mind to relate some of the witticisms and repartees of the Judge, for which he was much noted while at the Iowa bar as a lawyer. I had also thought to quote portions of some of his public speeches, such as I have heard them, when they excited crowds to the wildest enthusiasm. But many of these items have already been published and passed into history, and my remarks are, probably, already too long for a mere biographical sketch. In conclusion, I feel, that however defective is the performance on my part, the *Old Settlers* of Iowa will, at least, appreciate my motives, and thank me for the notice I have made of one of their ancient associates.

D. F. M.

KEOKUK, IOWA, November 2d, 1871.

HON. DANIEL F. MILLER.—The history of Lee County without the life of this old and eminent citizen would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out; for we have certainly no citizen now living whose active labors have been so intimately identified with the growth and progress of the county, during the third of a century, in which he has been a prominent actor among us. It is unnecessary to preface this brief sketch with any assertion of the distinguished character of its subject; for his talents and labors as a jurist, his integrity as a public officer, and his rare social qualities, are recognized and appreciated by all who know him.

Around the bar of Keokuk and Fort Madison cluster many recollections of its distinguished members, whose talents, learning and eloquence have added lustre to the profession of which Mr. Miller is a member, but few have honored the profession more than he, or rendered more important services to his fellow citizens.

Daniel F. Miller was born on a farm on a spur of the Alleghany Mountains, called Dan's Mountain, about eight miles from Cumberland, Maryland, on the 4th of October, 1814. His parents emigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, when he was about two years old. That portion of Ohio was then a wild, woody country, and had few inhabitants, and they were generally of the frontier character,—men who loved the pursuit of forest game and romance, and who kept close on the receding steps of the Indians. He was sent to school closely from his sixth to his twelfth year of age, and after then, until his fifteenth year, worked on a farm and in a printing office. When fifteen years old he taught school nine months, and by frugality and economy got a small start in money matters. In his sixteenth year he started on foot to Pittsburg, Penn. (one hundred and twenty miles,) there to study law as soon as he could get money enough to pay his board and other expenses while engaged in the same. He got employment at good wages, in a store, the second day after his arrival in Pittsburg, and became a disciple of Chatty and Blackstone. He pursued the study of the law constantly and laboriously from the time he commenced it till he was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in the spring of 1839. While a student-at-law he was often called on to act as attorney in cases in Justice's Courts and before Referees, and besides earning some money thereby, gained considerable experience in the details of law practice.

By his admission to the bar he had accomplished the object on which his heart had been set; but he was broken down in health from over-study, and needed rest and travel. At that period, the territory of Iowa, commonly called "The Black Hawk Purchase," on account of its reputed fertility, healthfulness, and beautiful scenery, was attracting much attention in the Eastern States, and having a love for a new country and frontier life, he took steamboat for Iowa, and landed in Fort Madison on the 15th day of April, 1839, and immediately stuck out his "Law Shingle," though still in enfeebled health.

Iowa had but few white people in it at that period; full three-fourths of its domain being yet in possession of the Indians, and under their rule. He has been engaged in the active practice of law ever since, except on several occasions when he stepped aside to indulge in the excitements of political life. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Iowa House of Representatives from Lee County. His first legislative act (on the third day of the session) was a motion for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. That remnant of barbarism "imprisonment for debt," was then the rule, both of American and English law. Mr. Miller met with much opposition, and in a test vote at the early part of the session was defeated. But he subsequently renewed the effort, and succeeded in carrying it through the branch of the Legislature to which he belonged; but it did not pass the Council, nor become a law, until two years afterwards. He also introduced a law to give colored people the right of trial by jury when arrested as fugitive slaves. By the "Black Code" of Iowa, as it was then called, a colored person was not even entitled to a trial on the question of his freedom; but the so-called master could file an affidavit claiming a certain colored man was a slave, and would then get a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, causing him to be fettered and sent back into slavery. Mr. Miller made a hard struggle to get the law changed; but after a fruitless debate he carried but three other members of the Legislature with him; and the right of a colored man to equal laws in Iowa was postponed to another and a better day.

In 1848 Mr. Miller was elected on the Whig ticket, Representative in Congress from Iowa, but did not get the certificate of election because of a fraud perpetrated on one of the ballot-boxes of a western county. He went before Congress and exposed the fraud, and his opponent was unseated and a new election ordered; and in 1850, at the new election, he was elected by a majority of about eight hundred, in a district opposed to him politically by almost a thousand majority. His hatred of slavery united him in the anti-slavery movement which grew out of the Kansas-Nebraska Territorial Organization, and in 1856 he was chosen Presidential Elector at Large for Iowa, on the Republican ticket. In the spring election of 1873, he was elected Mayor of the city of Keokuk, by the citizens, irrespective of party.

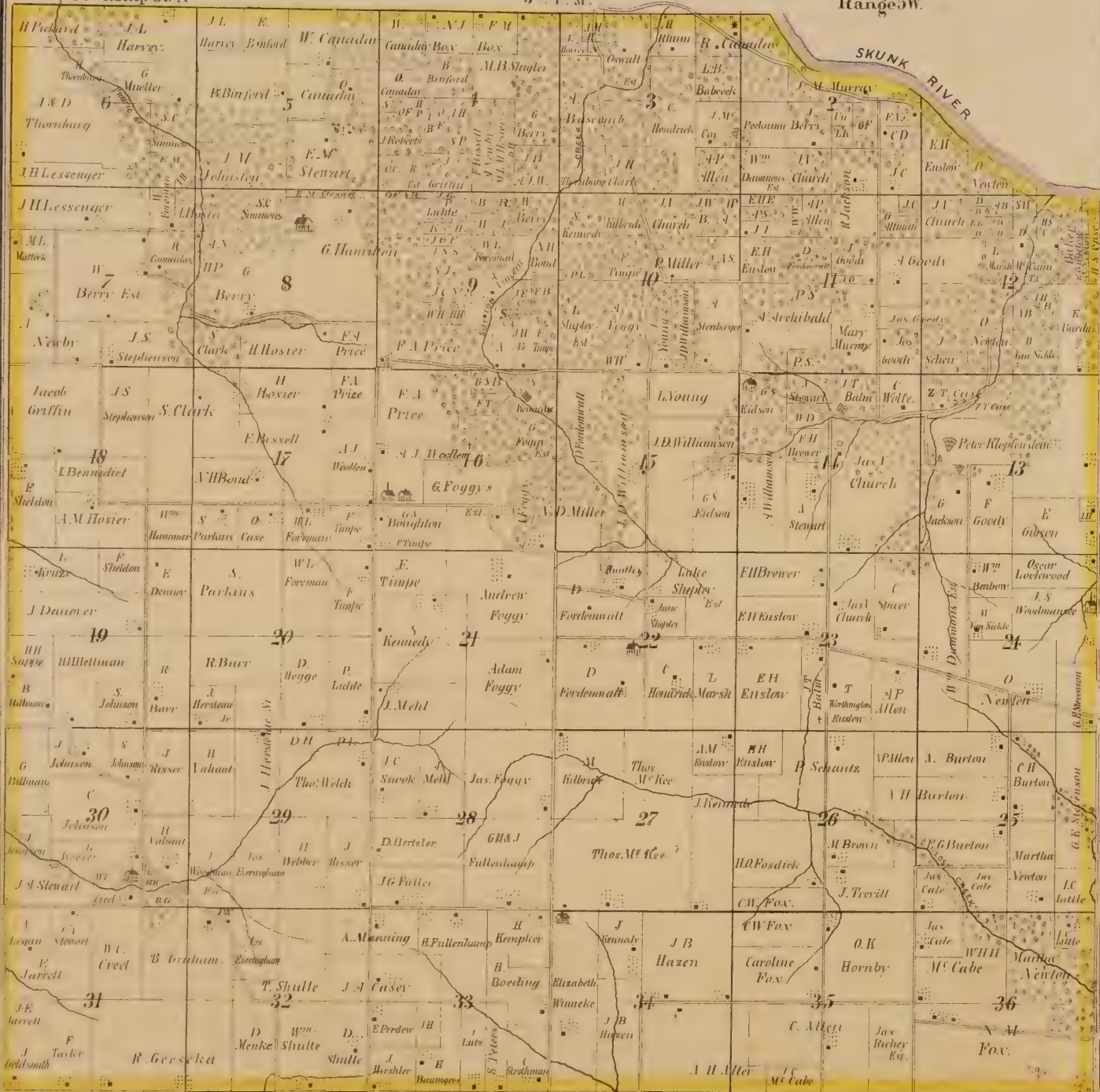
These bare dates give but a faint outline of the public life of Mr. Miller.

MAP OF PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP

Township 69 N

5th P. M.

Range 5 W.



PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

This township was laid out in 1837, sectionized in 1838, and came into market in 1838-9. The first improvement in the township, of which we have any account, was made in the northeast part, at what is known as "Clark's Point," by Mr. Clark. The first settlements were made by William and Thos. Clark, Alex. Cruickshank, Edward Enslow, Jno. and David Enslow, Jno. Burns, Thos. Foggy, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Geo. Berry. The first school-house was built of logs, in 1839, on Sec. 16. The first school was taught by Geo. Berry, in 1837, in a dwelling house, owned by Mr. Kirkpatrick. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Fittner, a M. E. circuit rider. The first church was built on Sec. 16, by the Methodists. Edward Enlow was the first Justice of the Peace. The township is well watered by Skunk river on the north, and Lost creek in the southeast part. Coal is found in the northern part.



RES. OF CHARLES ALLEN, SEC. 35 PLEASANT RIDGE TP., LEE COUNTY IOWA



RES. OF N. M. FOX, SEC. 36 PLEASANT RIDGE TP., LEE COUNTY IOWA.

They indicate, of course, that he has been popular with the people, and that he has held many important places of responsibility and trust; but they afford little clue to the figure he cut and the place he filled in the legislature, the forum, and the courts of his country. He was one of the foremost in council and one of the most eloquent in debate. He was the tall Iowa Chief, on whose face rested the light of intelligence, and in whose heart glowed the fire of friendship.

At school, when a boy, he took learning easily. His mind was naturally quick and vigorous, his intellect sharp and active, and his memory remarkably retentive. He possesses a well-balanced brain, strongly developed in the reasoning, reflective and moral faculties, with considerable ideality and a highly impressive and motive temperament. It is not to be wondered at, with such a combination of faculties, and with such hard and laborious study as he was addicted to in his early days, and has pursued, in fact, all his life, that he should be well informed, and have a mind stored with knowledge on almost all subjects, particularly on those relating to his profession as a lawyer. From a correspondence with an old legal friend of his we are permitted to quote a few extracts. He says: "The great ambition of my life, so far as worldly honors were concerned, was to attain to the position of a thorough lawyer, with an honorable reputation in my business, and a social relation with my fellowmen."

We may well believe this when we see what efforts he has made, and what difficulties he has overcome to attain this object. He was scarcely sixteen when the idea began to fire his mind. He was poor, and all the money he earned and laid up had special reference to this cherished purpose. For this he performed the journey on foot, a hundred and twenty miles, to Pittsburg, and worked and taught school, and never faltered till he had taken the first great step towards the goal of his ambition, by studying his profession and being admitted at the bar. Nor did he stop here; having entered the profession his ambition was to excel in it. The extent of his success cannot be fully told in a meagre sketch like this; but public sentiment has long since stamped upon him the mark of distinction in his profession. He has been one of the ablest lawyers Iowa has ever had, and while age has brought ripeness and wisdom, it seems not to have abated in any appreciable degree the strength and vigor of his faculties. His heart is as young as it ever was; for he is a man of remarkable genial nature, and of strong attachments and social feelings.

When he was younger than at present, his temperament was somewhat excitable, a fact which he thus deplores in the correspondence above referred to:

"While I can look back on my life with many pleasurable reflections, there is one thing I cannot think of with any patience. It has been the cause of nearly all the trouble I have ever had with my fellowmen. I refer to an excitable temperament, which has often caused me (especially in the earlier periods of my manhood) to become at enmity with men without just reason, and separated me for a time from those with whom I should have been friendly. Some of the most cherished friends I now have are those with whom I was at such foolish ill-will long years ago."

It is manly to make such a confession, and proves that the subject of our sketch has "grown in grace" as well as in years.

Mr. Miller has great attachment to his old friends, and nothing pleases him more than to meet them and talk over the events of "old pioneer times," when he and they "roughed it" together in the border settlements of Iowa. Times have changed since then; still the memory of them is precious to Mr. Miller, and he loves to have it perpetuated to future generations. To this end he has been very active in getting up an "Old Settlers' Association," of which he is President, and has taken great pains to get and record, in a book of the society, the names and records of the Old Pioneers of the county who came here prior to 1840.

We will give the account of his marriage in his own words, taken from a letter to his legal friend:

"In 1832, I formed an attachment for my wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca S. Phillips, which was consummated in marriage on the first of June, 1841. We have had ten children, eight of whom are living."

Mr. Miller is the senior law partner in the firm of McCrary, Miller & McCrary, of this city. He is also at the present time Mayor of Keokuk, and notwithstanding he is sixty years of age, discharges the duties of his profession and office with scarcely less alacrity than in his most palmy days.

GEN. HUGH T. REID, the subject of this sketch is a native of Union County, Indiana, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were natives of Abbeville District, South Carolina, the birth-place of John C. Calhoun. His grandfather, Hugh Reid, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, entered a large tract of land in the Northwestern territory, which he gave to his son James Reid, the father of the General, giving him the choice between lands in the wilderness and slaves in Carolina. Even at that early day, and forever afterwards, he was conscientiously opposed to slavery, and in 1810 removed with his wife, whose maiden name was Thompson, traveling in wagons over the mountains to his lands in what was afterwards Union County, Indiana. He settled in the beech woods, and opened a farm where, on the 18th of October, 1811, General Reid was born and grew up to manhood, assisting his father in the labors of the farm. When war raged upon the frontiers in 1811 and 1812 his father volunteered as a soldier in the company of Captain Glover, stationed at the stockade fort of Connersville. In 1833, General Reid was sent to the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he spent three years, and finally graduated at Bloomington (Indiana) College with high honors, under the presidency of Dr. Wylie, after spending the senior year at that institution. It was the desire of his grandfather and his uncle, George Reid, an eminent Presbyterian Minister of South Carolina, that he should become a minister of that church. But his inclination was for the law, in which profession he was destined to be distinguished. He studied law in the office of Judge James Perry, of Liberty, Indiana, and was admitted to practice by Judge Bigger, afterwards elected Governor of the State, in the spring of 1839. In June of that year he came to Fort Madison and commenced the practice of his profession, and in the spring of 1840 formed a copartnership with Hon. Edward Johnstone, which continued nearly ten years, during which period the firm were engaged in all the important land suits involving the title to the half-breed tract, which resulted in the final establishment of the Decree Title.

From 1840 to 1842 he was Prosecuting Attorney for the Counties of Lee,

Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, and Van Buren, the then most populous counties in the southeastern part of the State. As a land lawyer he stood in the very front rank of his profession at the bar, then boasting of such eminent jurists as Cyrus Walker, O. H. Browning, and Archibald Williams, of Illinois, who then practiced in our courts, and the two Judges Hall, Senator Grimes, and Henry W. Starr, of our own State. As a public prosecutor he was the terror of evil-doers; he gave no quarters, and rarely failed to convict, no matter what were the subterfuges or evasions set up for the defense by the great criminal lawyers of that day.

In a legal argument he was forcible, pointed and profound; in criminal prosecutions he was accused of being relentless and vindictive, for with his sanguine temperament he threw his whole soul in the effort to convict. He was employed while L. D. Stockton was prosecutor to prosecute the two Hodges for the murder of Miller and Leiza in the spring of 1845. This was the most atrocious murder ever committed in the State, the Hodges being part of the gang of Mormon Bandits. They took a change of venue to Burlington, and were ably defended by Judge Hall, Major Mills and Judge George Edmunds, Jr., and after a lengthy trial of several days, were found guilty, and afterward hanged. The defense attempted to establish an *alibi*, but most signally failed. General Reid spoke for three hours to the jury, the Court House being crowded with spectators, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention, his speech on that occasion being the most able and brilliant effort of his long and successful career at the bar. He was employed to defend Jo. Smith, the Mormon Prophet at the time he was assassinated at Carthage, Illinois, in the spring of 1844. He removed to Keokuk in 1849, soon after retired from the practice and engaged in building the Des Moines Valley Railroad, of which he was President for four years. During his connection with that road, it was built to Fort Dodge, over two hundred and fifty miles, passing through the great financial crisis of 1857.

When the war of the rebellion of 1861-5 broke out, he was commissioned by General Fremont to raise a regiment, the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, of which General Belknap, Secretary of War, was Major, and afterwards Colonel. He went to the field in April, 1862, was engaged in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th of April, 1862, in which his regiment lost over two hundred men in casualties in two hours and twenty minutes. He was severely wounded in this action, being shot through the neck. He fell from his horse, which also received several wounds, one through the chest, none of which proved fatal. In less than ten minutes he remounted, and was the last field officer of the two regiments, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, who continued on horse back to the end of the fight. On an examination of his field glass, pistol holsters, and brass mounting of his saddle, they were found to be literally battered with bullets. He was in the siege of Corinth and battles of Juka and Corinth in 1862. On the 13th of April, 1863, he was made Brigadier General by President Lincoln; had command of Lake Providence, La., during and after the siege of Vicksburg, having, during that time, several skirmishes with the enemy who appeared in force, driving them away by a successful strategy with only a few hundred men, by showing a long skirmish line and bold front, leading them to believe he had a large force. When here he gave important information to Rear Admiral Porter of the Mississippi Squadron which led to the capture and destruction of millions of dollars worth of property belonging to the rebels at Yazoo City. When General Grant was looking for an officer to command at Lake Providence, which was a great shipping point for cotton, one of his staff officers who knew his reputation for integrity said, send General Reid there, and he will see that nobody steals any cotton from the Government! After the fall of Vicksburg he was assigned to the command of the Fort at Cairo, Illinois, and subsequently the District, with Head Quarters at Columbus, Kentucky, which embraced in its limits part of Missouri, and the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

While here he obtained important information of the secret organization of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which led to the capture of its leaders and the circumvention of the disloyal conspiracies of that dangerous society, plotting for the destruction of the Government in the interest of the rebellion. General Sherman offered him an important command in the operations of his army before Atlanta and the march to the sea, which he declined, as the war was near its close, and in April, 1864, resigned and came home, his private business, so long neglected, requiring his personal attention.

Since his resignation he has been engaged in building the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and was President of that magnificent structure, the railroad and passenger bridge over the Mississippi at Keokuk till its completion.

He was first married to Miss Charlotte A. Johnson, at Fort Madison in 1841. She died in 1842, leaving no children. He was married to his present wife, Miss Mary Alexine LeRoy, daughter of Major Alexis LeRoy, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Judge Henry Vanderberg, one of the first Judges of the Northwestern territory, appointed by Washington, his marriage taking place at Burlington, Iowa, on the 5th of October 1846. He has three sons living. General Reid is six feet in height, and his hair, which in his early years was of a dark, sandy hue, is now very white. He has for some time suffered from paralysis, caused by his wound at Shiloh, and has retired from active public business. He has been a man of iron constitution, active temperament, and great decision of character, and is widely and favorably known as one of the representative men of the State.

HON. EDWARD JOHNSTONE.—The public life of this well known gentleman is almost contemporary with the settlement of Iowa. At least before Iowa was a State, or even a Territory separated from Wisconsin, he began his career at the capital, then in Burlington, and for more than the third of a century he has been intimately identified with the progress of the country. He has not only been a witness of its rapid growth, from its incipency, till it has taken rank among the great States of the Mississippi Valley, but a prominent actor in its affairs; and perhaps few men have done more than the subject of this sketch to shape the destiny and future growth of the State. Of his influence in his own immediate county and city, we have no occasion here to speak, for his talents and character are well known, and his qualities displayed in social life are not less familiar to his fellow citizens.

Edward Johnstone was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of July, 1815. He studied law in Greensburgh, in that county, and in the

summer of 1837, moved West. He first resided at Mineral Point, and in the fall of that year went to Burlington, and acted as clerk of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, which then held its sessions in that place.

During the session of 1837-8, the Legislature appointed three commissioners to collect testimony with regard to the titles to the half-breed lands, and report the same to the district court, of which number Mr. Johnstone was one. This duty called him to Montrose in the spring of 1838, where he remained till January, 1839. He then removed to Fort Madison, and having been employed by the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands, instituted proceedings, in conjunction with General Hugh T. Reid, for the division of said lands, under the general partition laws of the State, which resulted in the "Decree Title," by which the lands are now held.

In the summer of 1839, Mr. Johnstone was elected to the Legislature, and for two successive terms, regular and special, was speaker of the House. In 1840 he was elected to the Council. He was United States District Attorney for the Judicial District of Iowa, under the administration of President Polk.

In 1851 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Lee County, and served in that capacity four years. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1857, on the same ticket with Colonel William Patterson, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body.

After the expiration of his term of office as Judge of the County Court, he went into banking business, in the firm of McMurphy, Johnstone & Bacon, which was subsequently changed to Johnstone & Bacon.

In September, 1868, he removed to Keokuk, and took charge, as cashier, of the Keokuk Savings Bank, in which position he still remains.

As a financier, Judge Johnstone possesses a high order of talents, as his success in banking operations for the last twenty years abundantly shows. He is careful and accurate in his judgment, and has a habit of looking at a subject thoroughly and on all sides, which makes him a sound and reliable manager in money matters.

As a lawyer and statesman he has displayed more than ordinary ability. He has never been what may be termed an "off hand" speaker, either in court or in the Legislature. His ideal of what a speech should be towered too far above the common level, and he was naturally too cautious to allow himself to rush into speech-making unprepared. Hence, his speeches always evinced thorough preparation, and a comprehensive knowledge of his subject, and, while they were well grounded in strong and forcible logic, often blazed and sparkled with rhetorical flights of eloquence.

Being a man of literary culture and extensive reading, Mr. Johnstone naturally sought to make these resources available in his profession. Hence his speeches and pleas were often garnished with gems of imagination, and quotations from the poets. The speaker who can use these resources, together with a thorough mastery of the logical bearings of his subject, has a double power over his hearers, for he carries captive the sentiment and the imagination, as well as the reasoning powers. So it was with Mr. Johnstone; his strong reasoning, reinforced by his rhetorical appeals, often moved populace and jury in behalf of his clients.

Judge Johnstone is a man of stalwart proportions, intellectually and physically. He stands six feet four inches high, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds—a weight from which he has not varied ten pounds in the last twenty years. His stature and appearance would single him out among a thousand of us as a man of mark—such an one as the early civilizations have always exalted to the rank of chief. We do not mean by this that Judge Johnstone is lacking, intellectually or socially, in any of those qualifications which fit a man for honor in the highest circles of society; on the contrary, he is possessed of a cultivated and vigorous intellect, a rich fund of humor, a chastened imagination, and a genial flow of spirits, which make him a desirable companion for the most socially and intellectually inclined. In manners and conversation he is one of the most affable and friendly of men, carrying in his beaming countenance the insignia of a warm and genial nature.

He is what may be called a good writer, clear, forcible, and fluent, with enough of imagination to make his writings always readable and interesting. In his earlier days he carried off the palm for a prize poem in St. Louis.

The faculty of Judge Johnstone for making and holding friends, is one of his most remarkable characteristics. This is shown by the friendship of the people for him, notwithstanding the litigations involving their interests, in which he has so long and often been engaged. Through all the complications and difficulties respecting the half-breed lands, in which he took from the first a leading part, he seems never to have incurred the ill-will of the people; but, on the contrary, pursued such a course as to preserve their friendship, and make them warm supporters of him at the polls. This is remarkable when we consider how much of his public life was taken up with these difficulties, and how prominent a part he took in them throughout. It shows that the people have given him credit for those motives of justice and conciliation, which have evidently marked his course as a public man.

Judge Johnstone was married in April, 1849, in St. Louis County, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth V. Richards, by whom he has four children living, three sons and one daughter.

A. C. ROBERTS, M.D.—The subject of this brief sketch, Dr. A. C. Roberts, of Fort Madison, was born on the 15th day of January, 1830, in Queensbury Township, Warren County, New York. He was the fifth of fourteen children. His father, Jonathan Roberts, was a gentleman of education, a farmer by occupation, and a native of Columbia County, New York. His mother's maiden name was Melita Commins. She is remembered as a lady of piety, intelligence, and love for the well-being of her family. They were both earnest members of the Baptist church, and in moderate circumstances in life. When the doctor was eleven years of age, his parents moved from New York, and settled on a farm of timber ten miles west of Adrian, in Lenawee County, Michigan. His education, up to this time, had been obtained at the winter school. He was now, on account of the moderate means of his parents, obliged to renounce school, and to do his share towards converting the family homestead into a tillable condition. He did not resume his education till he had reached the age of sixteen, when he continued his studies for a space of seven weeks. The next year he went twenty-seven weeks to the High School in Adrian. Between these intervals he worked on the farm, and by diligent application started

OLD SETTLERS OF LEE COUNTY.--CONTINUED.

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himself in the classics and mathematics, and prepared himself thoroughly to enter college. To secure a liberal education was the aim of his youthful aspirations; but instead of entering college and taking a literary course, he was constrained to abandon the intention on account of poverty. He immediately began the reading of medicine, which he assiduously pursued for three years, attending a course of lectures at Michigan University in 1850 and 1851. He then went to California with the view of obtaining the means to complete his medical education. His natural perseverance and energy did not at this time desert him, and in 1853 he returned from the mines of the Golden State, with the product of his successful energy—the handsome sum of eighteen hundred dollars. This was sufficient to pay his debts and complete his education at the University in 1853. He now settled in Otsego, Allegan Co., Mich., and practiced medicine successfully for seven years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Fort Madison in this county, where he has continued to reside, engaged, in the main, in the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed Contract Surgeon in the Government hospital at Keokuk. During this time he acted as Professor, and delivered two courses of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the medical department of the Iowa University at Keokuk. In March, 1863, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 21st Missouri Regiment, and with this regiment in the field served three years and one month. He was mustered out of the service in April, 1866. He then returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. While the Doctor's attention has in the main been engrossed with the active cares of his profession, he has yet, yielding to the solicitations of friends and public needs, served the people to their satisfaction in various offices of a public responsibility. Shortly after coming here he was editor of the Fort Madison *Plain-Dealer*, then a strong democratic paper, till the winter of 1860. He would probably have continued his journalistic labors if the war had not necessitated the presence of his medical abilities amongst the soldiers of the army. In the fall of 1867 he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871. In March, 1873, he was elected Mayor of Fort Madison, meeting with no opposition. On the 29th day of March, 1854, he was united in marriage to Emily A. Cole, a native of New York. Her parents were Nelson Cole and Huldah Carpenter. Her father was a farmer and general speculator, and at one time Sheriff of Seneca Co., New York. The doctor is the father of three children, all of whom are living. Politically, he is a strong Democrat, has never swerved from democratic principles. His first vote was cast for James Buchanan, and in the campaign preceding the initiation of the civil strife he distinguished himself by his enthusiastic support of that greatest democratic chieftain of the last decade—Stephen A. Douglas. His prejudices and biases have always been with the people. He is a man of the people, and with enthusiasm responds to-day to their voice against monopolies and corruption. Religiously, he is an earnest member of the Baptist church, joined this church when he was quite young. Socially, the doctor is pleasant and affable. His manner is quiet and polished, and belongs to that school so much a distinguishing trait of the educated men of the Southern States. He has been for a number of years intimately identified with the Masonic order. He was Master of a lodge for seven years in Michigan, has been Master of a lodge since residing in Fort Madison. He is high priest of the chapter, and member of Damascus Commandery No. 5, at Keokuk. The doctor is undoubtedly a man of extraordinary vital force and energy. His industrious habits have enabled him to discharge faithfully and well the various duties of physician, editor and treasurer. He finds him to-day in good health and spirits, with a constitution unimpaired, and indicating with proper care years yet of useful and honorable life.

HON. DANIEL MOOAR.—Among the prominent citizens of Keokuk, is Judge Daniel Mooar, at this time President of the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company.

He was born in Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and was the youngest of fifteen children, fourteen of whom lived to grow up to man and womanhood. He is just two generations from England upon his father's side, and two from Scotland upon his mother's.

His grandfather, David Mooar, came from the interior of England when quite a boy, and settled in New England. He was of the Anglo-Norman race, and hence the peculiarity in the spelling of the name. He was in the revolutionary war, and at the time the English spread the small-pox through the American camps, he fell a victim to that disease.

Judge Mooar's father, Jacob Mooar, was also in the revolutionary war, and fought in the battle of Bennington under Gen. Stark when in his seventeenth year.

The Judge while quite small was sent to a country district school, but some time after the death of his father, which occurred when he was in his twelfth year, he was placed in an academy in Chester, Vermont. While in that institution one of his teachers was the Hon. Horace Maynard, now Congressman from Tennessee. The remainder of his academical education was in a classical school in Milford, New Hampshire.

In the spring of 1839, while quite a youth, he came out to Cincinnati, and finding nothing to do there, he went over into Northern Kentucky, and for some time taught a district school in Grant County in that State.

After having earned sufficient to warrant his undertaking the study of the law, he became a student in the law office of the Hon. M. M. Benton, at Covington, and subsequently attended the Law College in Cincinnati, and graduated in that institution, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1843.

He settled in Covington, immediately upon the opposite side of the river from Cincinnati, which enabled him to enjoy all the advantages of that beautiful and thrifty city.

In the spring of 1844 he was married to Lydia A. Southgate, eldest daughter of the Hon. Geo. M. Southgate, of Kentucky.

Immediately upon going to the bar he was necessarily thrown in contact and competition with the very best legal talent the country afforded, it being a well known fact that at that day Kentucky was celebrated for her able statesmen and jurists.

With the bright examples before him of the statesmanship and legal ability of such men as Clay, Crittenden, Hardin, Robertson, the Wickliffs and Marshalls, together with the able lawyers that he was daily brought in contact with, coupled with the fact that he was poor in purse, and with a family to support,

placed him in a position at once well calculated to inspire and bring out the entire energies of the man.

As an evidence that he fully comprehended and appreciated the position he was placed in, from the time he went to the bar, he exhibited an energy and advancement in his profession that meant success, and enabled him in a very short time to acquire sufficient business for an ample support.

He continued to prosecute his profession in Kentucky for about twenty-five years, most of which time he had a large and profitable practice. He established the reputation of being a profound lawyer, a safe counselor, and a man of high sense of honor and business integrity. Hence his success.

During his professional career, he never exhibited much taste for politics, or let them interfere particularly with his business, although he was a member of the City Council as far back as 1843, and a member of the Legislature of Kentucky in 1849-50.

By a provision of the constitution of Kentucky, the members of the bar in that State are authorized to fill temporary vacancies in judgeships. Judge Mooar was several times, during his professional career, put upon the bench by a vote of the members of the bar of his district. This we consider no ordinary compliment, inasmuch as the members of the bar are presumed to be more competent than the general voting community, to judge of the necessary qualifications of persons for such an office.

The result of his labors in Kentucky was an ample fortune.

In 1865, his health, in consequence of constant application to business, had become very much impaired. In that year, having interests in Keokuk, he came out to look after them, and after having remained for some time, and finding that his health was very much improved by the change, and in the meantime two of his daughters having been married to gentlemen in Keokuk, he concluded to make Iowa his future home. Since which time he has been settling up his affairs in Kentucky, and from time to time transferring his property to Iowa.

He is now among the *substantial and solid men* of Keokuk. Besides owning the controlling interest in the Keokuk Gas Light and Coke Company, of which he is now President, his good judgment has been marked by the purchase of a large amount of the best business property on Main and other streets in the city of Keokuk. He has also purchased a large amount of unimproved property in and adjoining the city.

Judge Mooar is at this time between fifty and sixty years of age, and like a true philosopher is now laying off much of the details of business, although he is at his office in the city nearly every day when not absent from home.

He has taken up his residence on "Floral Hill," a beautiful farm of 130 acres adjoining the city, which he is improving from time to time in a manner that exhibits the sound judgment and refined taste of the true gentleman.

He is a man of decided ability and of varied information. Although very positive in his character, he is at the same time kind and obliging in his nature, and is possessed of high social qualities. Such men are really ornaments to any community, and Keokuk has been fortunate, in adding such an one to her citizens.

HON. R. P. LOWE.—The public services and honorable record of this distinguished citizen of Lee County are a part of its heritage to be transmitted to future generations, and to this end we have been kindly furnished with some of the leading facts of his life, and take great pleasure in preparing them for these pages.

Ralph Philip Lowe is a native of Warren County, Ohio, where he was born on the 24th of November, 1805. His early life was spent on his father's farm, during which he received his preparatory education, which fitted him to enter Miami University, from which he graduated in 1829. Immediately thereafter he emigrated to Montgomery, Alabama, and after teaching in school six months, entered upon the study of law with Hon. John Campbell, afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in Alabama, and practised his profession there four years, when he returned to Ohio, and practised a few years in Dayton, in that State, with his brother, P. P. Lowe, Esq. He was married in 1837, to Miss Phoebe Carleton, of Dayton, Ohio.

Being fond of border life, he visited Iowa the following year, with a view to settlement, and liking the country, purchased a farm near Muscatine, on which he settled in 1839, and remained there ten years, farming and practising law jointly.

The first winter after his removal he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Second Judicial District of the Territory, over which Hon. Joseph Williams presided. He was afterwards appointed Major General of the Second Division of Iowa Militia, by Governor Chambers, and was elected from Muscatine County to the first convention called to frame a constitution for the State.

In 1844, he was nominated by the Whig party for the delegacy to Congress, and canvassed the Territory with General Augustus C. Dodge, his Democratic opponent, who was elected, the Territory being largely Democratic.

In 1849, he removed to Keokuk, and opened a law office. In 1852 he was elected District Judge of the First Judicial District, which position he held till the spring of 1857, when he resigned on account of inadequacy of salary. In the fall of the same year he was nominated, unsolicited, as candidate for the office of Governor by the Republican party, and elected over his Democratic opponent, Hon. Benjamin Samuels, of Dubuque, by a majority of over 2,000.

In the fall of 1859, he was elected one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Iowa, it being the first election of members of that court by the people. He was afterwards elected to a second term of that office, and for two years in each term was Chief Justice. Finding the salary quite inadequate to support his family, in 1859 he returned to the practice of law, in which he is still engaged, both in the Federal and State Courts.

Judge Lowe is at present holding the Office of Chief Assistant United States District Attorney for the District of Iowa, appointed by the Department of Justice at Washington. He is also Chairman of the Board of Visitors to the Insane Hospitals of the State, appointed by the Governor; and under the authority of the Legislature has been assigned the duty of collecting five per cent. upon the military locations of land in the State, a claim amounting annually to \$800,000.

On this subject Judge Lowe has prepared and published in pamphlet form,

an able appeal to Congress, setting forth that the lands given by the government to the soldiers, on the sales of which the five per cent. is claimed, were not a "bounty," as has commonly been supposed, but in fact and law a "contract," given them as part of the consideration for their enlistment and services, and that, as such, the general government ought to pay it to the States. The Judge defends this position with marked ability, and should he be able to collect the five per cent., of which there is little doubt, he will confer a great favor on the States concerned.

Judge Lowe is a man of acknowledged abilities as a lawyer and statesman, and his distinguished public services as a citizen of Iowa and of Lee County are recognized by hosts of appreciating friends. Though past the prime of life, he is yet hale and vigorous, possessing a remarkably active organization and great powers of endurance. His intellect is quick and incisive as well as comprehensive, his temperament animated, and his style and address forcible and impressive. As a speaker and writer he is clear and argumentative, arranging his subjects systematically, and clothing his ideas in appropriate words, of which he seems to have a ready command.

Gen. Belknap, now Secretary of War, began his legal practice in this city in the office of Judge Lowe, and was for a time his "law" partner. The present firm is Lowe & Gerson, the latter having lately entered into copartnership with Judge Lowe.

HON. GEORGE W. MCCRARY. was born near Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835. When he was but a few months old his parents removed to Illinois, where they remained one year, and then went to that portion of Wisconsin Territory which now constitutes the State of Iowa, settling in Van Buren County. Here the subject of this sketch spent his earlier years on a farm. Being thus upon the extreme borders of civilization, where schools were few and poor, and his parents being unable to educate him abroad, he obtained his education under many difficulties, generally working on the farm in summer and going to school in winter. At about eighteen years of age, having acquired sufficient education for that purpose, he engaged in school teaching, and for several years employed himself alternately in teaching and studying at an academical institution.

In 1855, Mr. McCrary went to Keokuk and entered the office of Rankin & Miller as a student-at-law. In due course he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. Of industrious habits, resolute and ambitious in spirit, he was successful from the start, and soon built up a good practice. He was noted for his assiduous attention to business and the thorough preparation of his cases. Taking a lively interest in politics, his character, the universal esteem with which he was regarded, his talent and sagacity, at once marked him out to his political associates as a man both available as a candidate and valuable in the conduct of public affairs. Consequently, in 1857, when only twenty-two years of age, he was elected by the Republican party a member of the Iowa House of Representatives from Lee County. He was the youngest member of that body, and his extremely youthful appearance excited much comment among strangers. He proved, however, an active and efficient member.

In 1861, he was chosen to represent his county in the State Senate. Lee County was largely democratic, but the rebellion having just broken out, Mr. McCrary made a successful appeal to the people to forget all else and unite in the support of the government and the Union. His speeches in that campaign, and at various other times during the war, in favor of fidelity to the country, a patriotic support of the war measures of the government, and in denunciation of treason and rebellion, are spoken of as exceedingly forcible and eloquent.

During the first two years of his senatorial term he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, at that time the most important committee in that body, and he labored unceasingly and effectually in behalf of the Iowa contingent to the Union army. During the last two years of his term he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and discharged the duties of the position with marked ability.

In 1862 Hon. Samuel F. Miller, who had been one of his legal preceptors, having been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, selected Mr. McCrary as his successor in the firm of Rankin & Miller. Ever since his connection with that firm his legal practice has, perhaps, not been inferior in extent or importance to that of any member of the bar in Iowa, and his success has amply justified the expectation of his friends and the judgment of his preceptor.

In 1868, Hon. James Wilson, who had for many years represented that district in Congress, declined a re-nomination. From the moment of this announcement the general expectation and desire indicated that Mr. McCrary would succeed him. This was indeed a compliment to the young but experienced politician of Keokuk, for the constituents of Mr. Wilson were much attached to him, and had a high opinion of his talents and public influence, and were consequently more than ordinarily considerate in the choice of his successor. He canvassed his district with great ability and thoroughness, and was elected by a large majority.

During his membership of the Forty-First Congress he served on the Committees on Revision of the Laws of the United States, on Naval Affairs, and on Elections. He was put on the Committee on Elections during the last term, as an additional member, in order to dispose of a large amount of business which the Committee had on hand. As a member of that Committee he made a report on the contested election case of Barnes against Adams, from the State of Kentucky, in which he attacked and overturned several previous decisions of the House in similar cases, which he held to have been wrong, and succeeded, by the adoption of the report, in establishing a new precedent, founded upon more just and equitable principles. Several of the leading members of the House opposed Mr. McCrary's position, but he was nevertheless successful in carrying his point. The report was adopted by a large majority.

In 1870, he was re-elected, and at the opening of the Forty-Second Congress, was made chairman of the Committee on Elections, in consideration of his valuable services rendered on that Committee the previous year. The Committee on Elections under his chairmanship gained the reputation of being a fair and judicial committee, deciding questions on their merits without party favoritism or partiality. During this Congress he also served on the special committee appointed to investigate the political troubles in Louisiana, and the special com-

MAP OF GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP

Ranges 2 & 3 W of 5th P.M.

Townships 68 & 69 N.



Green Bay is in the extreme eastern part of the county, in the second tier of townships from the north. It is bounded on the south and east by the Mississippi river, north by Shunk river, and west by Washington Township. The township is encountered on the west and south by a range of hills, extending for several miles—the township resembling the appearance of a bay. The soil is a deep, black loam, and superior to any in the county for the production of corn, wheat, cloats, etc. There is a way, in the southern part of the township about five miles long, and one-fourth of a mile wide, emptying itself in the Mississippi river at the southwest corner. Among the early settlers, we must mention William

Stancer and the Smalls's who settled here in 1835. Wm. Franklin came in 1837; and Joel Smith, Wm. Lucas, J. Clay Moore, John Haynes, and McCown, settled in 1838. Wm. Lucas named the township but neither he chose the name nor the name of the place. As the name is not to be taken from any one person, but the name is very appropriate. According to the census of 1872 there are in this township 107 dwellings, 109 Families, 307 white males, 258 white females, 149 voters, 65 militia, 1 foreman, not naturalized. 5,409 acres improved land. In 1872, there were raised in the township 10,859 bushels of wheat, 121,075 bushels of corn, 8,910 bushels of oats, and 935 pounds of wool were shorn.

MAP OF DENMARK

Township 69 N.

Range 4 West of 5th P.M.

HISTORY OF DENMARK TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers of this township were John Whitaker, John M. Forest, John O. Smith, John Wren, Don McKean, and Hadley Rattan. Mr. Whitaker moved to this township from the State of South Australia, as early as 1835. His wife was born in 1805, and died in 1895. This first white settler was a third son in the township was a son of John O. Smith in August, 1836. The village of Denmark was founded by New Hampshire settlers. Among them were Timothy Fox, Lewis Epps, Curtis Shedd, Samuel Houston, Edward Hille and Cyrus Fletcher. In 1837 the town was laid out and named by John Edwards, who was on a visit from the East. A school house was built in 1837. Miss Eliza Houston being the first teacher. According to the census of 1870, there are in this township 770 dwellings, 775 families, 406 white males, 404 white females, 18 colored males, 20 colored females, and 10 colored children. The population of the township is 2,900. The population of the township in 1872, there was raised in this township 4,897 bushels of wheat, 60,860 bushels of corn, 35,000 bushels of oats, 14,333 bushels of barley and 6,450 pounds of wool.



mittee on the Credit Mobilier frauds, and took an active part in the discussion of the reports of these committees before the House.

Mr. McCrary was re-elected in 1872, and is at present a member of Congress from this district. During the intervals of his congressional duties he has continued the practice of law, and has tried several important cases both in the Supreme Court of Iowa and that of the United States. He has taken an active part each year in the political campaigns, and is well known as a popular and effective canvasser. Amidst the almost universal dereliction of politicians it can be said of Mr. McCrary that he is honest and incorrupt, and no higher award than this can be bestowed upon any public man by his constituents. He has never been mixed up with any of the plundering schemes of dishonest officials, but his record stands clear and his character above reproach.

As a speaker, he is argumentative and persuasive, often eloquent, having an easy flow of words and an agreeable voice and manner. Candor and courtesy are his marked traits towards his opponents, while he is able and thorough in sifting and refuting their arguments.

Mr. McCrary was married at Bentonport, Iowa, on the 11th of March, 1857, to Miss Helen A. Gelott, daughter of the late Richard Gelott of that place, and has five children, three sons and two daughters.

GUY WELLS.—The facts forming this biography are taken from the Old Settlers' Book of Lee County, written by Hon. Daniel F. Miller.

Guy Wells was born in Wyalusing, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1813. He came west in March, 1838, and was engaged as civil engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad till October, 1839, when he settled at Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa. While living here, in 1839, 1840 and 1841, he, with James Wilson (now deceased), was a contractor under the employ of the United States for building the penitentiary at Fort Madison. Iowa was then a territory, and the United States furnished the money for territorial government, including the building of the penitentiary. While engaged in this government work, Mr. Wells and said partner also carried on a store of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They sold out the store to William G. Albright about 1843. About this time, he and his said partner built a steam ferry boat and had it run from Fort Madison across the Mississippi river about two years. During the time of owning this ferry, he and said Wilson, and C. H. Perry, and Arthur Wolcott started another store in Fort Madison, and ran it several years; and with A. Ladd and James Wilson he erected the large block still used as mercantile houses on the southeast corner of First and Pine streets, Fort Madison.

From 1842 to 1844, he acted as Deputy Sheriff of Lee County under Col. William Stotts. In the year 1845 or 1846 (date forgotten) he ran a store of goods for Bonnell Brothers, at Salem, Henry County, Iowa.

In 1846, the Bonnell Brothers loaded three barges or flat-boats with corn, pork, land oats, to send down the Mississippi from Fort Madison to New Orleans, and entrusted two of the barges to a regular pilot; the third was given in charge to Mr. Wells. The two barges in charge of the regular pilots were sunk in the Mississippi, and never reached their destination, one by a snag and the other by a collision with a steamboat, while the boat in charge of Mr. Wells landed safely in New Orleans, and its cargo was disposed of to good advantage, it being just at the commencement of the war with Mexico, which caused produce to be in good demand.

In the spring of 1847, he left Fort Madison and settled in Keokuk, and soon after was engaged as surveyor under the United States by General Lewis, Surveyor-General of Iowa, to survey government lands, preparatory to their sale by the government, which lands lie in what are now known as Tama and Potosi counties.

In the fall of 1847, he was employed as Assistant Engineer on the Des Moines River improvement, employed by H. W. Sample, first President of the Board of Public Works of Iowa. Col. (afterwards Gen.) Samuel R. Curtis, of Pea Ridge fame, was then Chief Engineer of said work. About 1849 or 1850, he was appointed Chief Engineer of said improvement, and continued as such (except two years) till 1857.

From about 1847 to 1857, he was City Engineer of the city of Keokuk, and established its grades; also assisted in establishing its system of sewerage. In 1859, in connection with J. R. Hornish and H. W. Sample, he undertook to construct the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad from the east side of the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk to a connection with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad at Clayton, Illinois, forty-two miles from Keokuk, and finished it on the 5th of March, 1863. This was the first eastern railroad Keokuk ever had. Mr. Wells and his partners in this enterprise, two years after its completion (in 1855 or 1856), sold out to considerable pecuniary advantage.

About 1867, he formed a partnership with Col. William Patterson and others in running the Sonora stone quarry, and furnished the rock for the bridge across the Mississippi River at Keokuk, for the foundation of the new State House at Springfield, Ill., and various other public improvements.

In 1869, he assisted in organizing a company for the construction of the Keokuk, Iowa City & Minnesota Railroad, which work he has still on hand.

In 1857, he was elected President of the School Board of Keokuk, and has served continuously in that capacity till the present time. The large public edifice known as the Wells School-house is named in honor of his efficient services in the department of education in this city.

About 1868, he united in partnership with George B. Felt and F. H. Vandegrift in the construction of a large steam saw mill at Montrose, which they finished. It is still being worked, and although Mr. Vandegrift (deceased) has been succeeded by another partner, Mr. Wells is still interested as a partner therein.

Mr. Wells has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah G. Sturdevant, whom he married in Pennsylvania, died in about a year after marriage. He was married to his second wife, Miss Ellen H. Hawxhurst, at Fort Madison, October 1st, 1850. By this marriage he has had four children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Wells is a man of great energy and comprehensive business capacity. Few men have done the amount of business that he has in Lee County since he first landed here thirty-four years ago. As an engineer he has had few equals in the country. He is a good financier, a public-spirited citizen, and warmly devoted to the cause of education and general improvement.

GENERAL JAMES C. PARROTT, present Postmaster of Keokuk, is a native of Talbot County, Maryland, where he was born May 21st, 1811. He was educated and remained in his native place till 1831, when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and remained there till February, 1834. He then joined the first regiment of United States dragoons at Wheeling, and after landing at Jefferson Barracks, and making a campaign against the Indians in the Rocky Mountains, went into winter quarters at Camp Des Moines (now Montrose), Lee County, Iowa, in September, 1834.

Such was the introduction of Col. Parrott into Iowa, and into the county, of which he has ever since been an honored and worthy citizen. He participated in the "border war," which grew out of the dispute about the boundary line of Missouri. In 1861, he volunteered in the government service, raised a company of recruits in the city of Keokuk, was mustered into the regiment in July, 1861, as captain of said company, remained in the service till July, 1865, and was mustered out with an honorable record.

We find in the appointments by brevet in the Volunteer Army of the United States, made by the President, and by the advice and consent of the Senate, from March 13th, 1865, to July 28th, 1866, the following:

Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Parrott, of the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Belmont (Missouri), Forts Henry and Donaldson and Shiloh (Tennessee), Corinth and Vicksburg (Mississippi), in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and through the Carolinas; and for faithful services through the war, to date from March 13th, 1865.

Col. Parrott was married on the 4th of September 1838, to Miss Henrietta Buchhalter, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Lee County when eighteen years of age. Five children have been the result of this union, three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, T. J. Parrott, was in the Second Iowa during the rebellion, and rendered efficient assistance for two years in the signal service department.

In April, 1867, Col. Parrott was appointed Postmaster of Keokuk, and has served regularly to the present time, having been re-appointed in 1871. He is a capable and popular postmaster, discharging his civil responsibilities with the same fidelity and thoroughness that marked his military career. He is a man of good abilities, of a pleasant and agreeable address, and has the faculty of making and retaining hosts of friends. We know of no more polite and accommodating postmaster in any city than Col. James C. Parrott, of Keokuk.

HON. JOSEPH M. CASEY.—The subject of this sketch, Joseph M. Casey, was born March 25, 1827, in Adair County, Ky. His parents were Green Casey and Jane Patterson. He was the youngest of six children. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and his father was the first male child born in Adair County. His mother was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia. His parents were people of education, and earnest members of the Presbyterian church. They were in moderate circumstances, and as his father died when Joseph was but eleven years of age, his early education was merely of the academical course. It may be termed as thorough as the high-school of the present day. Having finished his education at the early age of seventeen, he began the reading of law in the office of Judge John F. Kinney, who was then prominent in the County of Lee and State of Iowa as a jurist, and who afterwards wore the ermine of a judge on the supreme bench. Young Casey pursued diligently and thoroughly a course of study under the advice and direction of Judge Kinney for a space of three years, and was then admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa in the year 1847. He was at this time in his twentieth year, and located in Keokuk County. He pursued his practice in Keokuk County till April 12, 1867, and met with great success. He this year moved to Fort Madison, where he has since resided. It may be in taste to here observe that Mr. Casey preferred the romantic scenery of a city overlooking the "father of waters," and in leaving Keokuk County left behind him hosts of admirers and a very lucrative practice. In 1854 he was married to Sarah I. Ward, a native of Ohio, whose parents were Thomas and Nancy Ward. He has had five children who are all living but one. In January, 1860, he was elected County Judge of Keokuk County. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat and voted first for Gen. Cass, and for Stephen A. Douglas. He was during the civil war in favor of a restoration of peace by force of arms, and admired the sentiment of Judge Douglas when he declared in his Springfield speech at the initiation of the civil contest that "the surest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war." Although the Judge's attention has been mainly engrossed with his large law practice, he has yet found time to attend to journalism. He was the editor of the *Iowa Democrat* in Keokuk County for two years, and was afterwards editor of the *Fort Madison Plain Dealer* for three years. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and has been prominent in his interest and influence in the Masonic fraternity. He has been honored with the highest office of the craft, and as Royal Arch Mason is acknowledged to have no superior. He has also held the office of High Priest for three consecutive years; also a member of Excelsior Council. His love of the society was initiated in 1855. In society the Judge is very pleasant, courteous, and affable. His mind is of a decided mathematical turn. His arguments before the courts, and especially before the Supreme bench, have been termed by superior jurists as rather models of logical strength than literary elegance. It is very evident that he is firm and inflexible in what he believes to be right. His manner and style in society is rather of that school that has so long been a distinguishing characteristic of the people of the West and South. The Judge has been mayor of Fort Madison three terms. His life has been passed in the interest of his fellow beings. It may be in taste to remark that he has always been ready to place his abilities where they could do the most public good. He is a man very much respected for his talents and public spirit. His health at the date of our writing this sketch is good, and his appearance plainly indicates a sound mind in a sound body.

HON. E. A. LAYTON.—E. A. Layton was born in Dearborn County, Ind., on the 5th day of August, 1827. He was the third of nine children, whose parents were David G. Layton and Margaret R. Gedney, who were natives of Long Island, New York. They were agriculturists by occupation, and gave great attention to the moral interests of their children. The early education of the subject of this sketch was very limited, and at the age of thirteen he went

to Cincinnati, where he got occupation as a cutter of stone, which he followed for three years. On account of physical inability he renounced this work which he had followed for a few years, and went in the printing office of the *Gazette* in Cincinnati. He remained in this office as printer for a space of four years. In 1847, he renounced the printing occupation and came to Iowa, and settled in Green Bay Township. When Mr. Layton first came to Iowa he was in very poor circumstances, but it will be in taste to observe that he has never permitted himself in the battle of life to be daunted by any obstacles. From the time that he first came to Iowa up to 1866, he was engaged in various occupations of an industrious and useful nature. He was for some years engaged on the river in such occupations as pilot, etc., and for a short time resumed his youthful occupation as printer.

From 1859 till 1866, he was Warden of the Iowa penitentiary, although for some time preceding he was Deputy Warden. In 1866, he moved into Green Bay Township and settled on section 7, where he has since resided, engaged as a successful farmer, and where most likely he will pass the balance of his days. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Amy E. Shepard. She was the second of eight children whose parents were George Shepard and Phoebe Hodgson, who were both natives of England. Mr. Layton is the father of two children by his first wife, one of whom is living. In 1856, his first wife died. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Christian Kinsley, who was the third of twelve children. Her parents were Jacob F. Kinsley and Mary Ann Flukfelder, who were prosperous farmers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Layton is the father of two children by his second wife. Politically, he is a Republican. He voted first for Fillmore. When the civil war broke out he favored the strongest means to crush it, and was conspicuous for his enthusiastic efforts in favor of the Union. It may with truth be remarked concerning him, that to-day his political convictions are not arbitrarily governed by the dictates of any political party. He is a man of the people and favors all measures that are for the interest of the whole country. He is a man remarkable for energy and courage; and it will be safe to say it is firm and unalterable in his convictions. His life has been one of ceaseless activity and industry. Religiously, he has never permitted himself to be circumscribed by the doctrines of churches. He has always preferred to stand on the platform of rationalism. He has always led a peaceable and upright life, and is a respecter of all who are law-abiding citizens. Socially, he is pleasant and affable. He is a man who moves through life without ostentation. He has just been elected to the General Assembly; but it will be in taste to observe that he is a man who has an aversion to holding offices of a public responsibility, and has only done so when actually forced to do so by the voice of friends and public needs. We find him to-day on his farm, enjoying good health and spirits, and predict for him years yet of honorable and useful life.

PETER MILLER.—Peter Miller was born on the 9th day of March, 1808, in Alleghany County, State of Maryland, and was the third child of ten children, whose parents were Daniel Miller and Sarah Myer. His father was a native of Leesburg, Va., and his mother a native of New Jersey. They were agriculturists by occupation, and were people of intelligence and piety. They gave their children as good an education as the common schools of that day afforded. In 1815, they moved to Ohio and settled in Wayne County. In 1828, Mr. Miller left the parentage in Wayne County, Ohio, and went to Huron County, Ohio. In 1831, he was united in marriage to Pamela Kellogg, a native of Massachusetts, whose parents were then prominent as agriculturists in Huron County, Ohio. In 1836, Mr. Miller came to Iowa, and on the 22d day of September, landed in Fort Madison, after a lengthy trip of observation and travel of over a year. He soon started the first blacksmith shop that was ever started in Fort Madison. The trade of blacksmith he had followed arduously and successfully from the age of seventeen, and having stocked well his shop with implements, he sold it a few weeks after starting it, and immediately began merchandising of a general nature. He sold goods from that time more or less for a period of thirty years. In 1868, he went into the lumber business, which he has followed successfully up to the date of our writing this sketch. Although his attention has been in the main engrossed with the cares of an active and energetic business life, it may be in taste to observe that his public spirit and the desire to advance the interests of the general populace, has permitted him to hold various offices of public responsibility. He was elected as the first County Treasurer of Lee County, in 1838, which he held for one year. He was then elected County Commissioner, which office's duties were faithfully discharged for a period of two years. In 1839, he was appointed Postmaster under Martin VanBuren, and discharged its arduous duties to the satisfaction of the public for a period of about three years, when the demands of his large mercantile experiments made it a necessity to resign. His resignation was made shortly after the inaugural of President Harrison. Mr. Miller was President of the Board of Trustees of Fort Madison about the year 1847. In 1846, he was elected Sheriff, which office he held for a period of three years. He was elected Mayor of Fort Madison in 1869. In glancing over the facts that this brief biographical sketch indicate, it is not difficult to perceive the intense demand that such a life must have made on the energies and powers of a human being. The early pioneers were, however, it may be in taste to remark, far ahead of the present generation in strength of will and general force of mind. Mr. Miller is the father of seven children, three of whom are living. In 1851, he was married to his second wife, Isabel Galespie, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who died in 1867, at Fort Madison. Mr. Miller's first wife died in 1848, in Fort Madison. In politics, Mr. Miller is a strong Republican, and earnestly believes that the principles of that party, if rightly understood and practiced, are best adapted to advance the interests of the whole country. While he is at present identified with the Republican party, it may seem proper to observe that his first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson. He was initiated into his present sphere of political thought and practice by voting for Gen. Tyler. This may be explained by remarking that Mr. Miller regards the work accomplished by the Republican administrations since the inaugural of Lincoln as only a continuance of the plan of conduct initiated by the great Whig party. In religion, he has always preferred to stand on the platform that reflects the rationalistic idea of the nineteenth century, embodied principally in the truth of doing unto our fellow beings as we would have them do unto us. His religious impulses and opinions have never been circumscribed by the doctrines of priestcraft or theologians. He started in life poor, and his property to-day is an evidence of the industry, integrity and perseverance of a life-time. He is a

SALE PASS

mittee on the Credit Mobilier frauds, and took an active part in the discussion of the reports of these committees before the House.

Mr. McCrary was re-elected in 1872, and is at present a member of Congress from this district. During the intervals of his congressional duties he has continued the practice of law, and has tried several important cases both in the Supreme Court of Iowa and that of the United States. He has taken an active part each year in the political campaigns, and is well known as a popular and effective canvasser. Amidst the almost universal dereliction of politicians it can be said of Mr. McCrary that he is honest and incorrupt, and no higher award than this can be bestowed upon any public man by his constituents. He has never been mixed up with any of the plundering schemes of dishonest officials, but his record stands clear and his character above reproach.

As a speaker, he is argumentative and persuasive, often eloquent, having an easy flow of words and an agreeable voice and manner. Candor and courtesy are his marked traits towards his opponents, while he is able and thorough in sifting and refuting their arguments.

Mr. McCrary was married at Bentonsport, Iowa, on the 11th of March, 1857, to Miss Helen A. Gelott, daughter of the late Richard Gelott of that place, and has five children, three sons and two daughters.

GUY WELLS.—The facts forming this biography are taken from the Old Settlers' Book of Lee County, written by Hon. Daniel F. Miller.

Guy Wells was born in Wyalusing, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1813. He came west in March, 1838, and was engaged as civil engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad till October, 1839, when he settled at Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa. While living here, in 1839, 1840 and 1841, he, with James Wilson (now deceased), was a contractor under the employ of the United States for building the penitentiary at Fort Madison. Iowa was then a territory, and the United States furnished the money for territorial government, including the building of the penitentiary. While engaged in this government work, Mr. Wells and said partner also carried on a store of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc. They sold out the store to William G. Albright about 1843. About this time, he and his said partner built a steam ferry boat and had it run from Fort Madison across the Mississippi river about two years. During the time of owning this ferry, he and said Wilson, and C. H. Perry, and Arthur Wolcott started another store in Fort Madison, and ran it several years; and with A. Ladd and James Wilson he erected the large block still used as mercantile houses on the southeast corner of First and Pine streets, Fort Madison.

From 1842 to 1844, he acted as Deputy Sheriff of Lee County under Col. William Stout. In the year 1845 or 1846 (date forgotten) he ran a store of goods for Bonnet Brothers, at Salem, Henry County, Iowa.

In 1846, the Bonnet Brothers loaded three barges or flat-boats with corn, pork, land and oats, to send down the Mississippi from Fort Madison to New Orleans, and entrusted two of the barges to a regular pilot; the third was given in charge to Mr. Wells. The two barges in charge of the regular pilots were sunk in the Mississippi, and never reached their destination, one by a snag and the other by a collision with a steamboat, while the boat in charge of Mr. Wells landed safely in New Orleans, and its cargo was disposed of to good advantage, it being just at the commencement of the war with Mexico, which caused produce to be in good demand.

In the spring of 1847, he left Fort Madison and settled in Keokuk, and soon after was engaged as surveyor under the United States by General Lewis, Surveyor-General of Iowa, to survey government lands, preparatory to their sale by the government, which lands lie in what are now known as Tama and Poweshiek Counties.

In the fall of 1847, he was employed as Assistant Engineer on the Des Moines River improvement, employed by H. W. Sample, first President of the Board of Public Works of Iowa. Col. (afterwards Gen.) Samuel R. Curtis, of Pea Ridge Fame, was then Chief Engineer of said work. About 1849 or 1850, he was appointed Chief Engineer of said improvement, and continued as such (except two years) till 1857.

From about 1847 to 1853, he was City Engineer of the city of Keokuk, and established its grades; also assisted in establishing its system of sewerage. In 1859, in connection with J. R. Hornish and H. W. Sample, he undertook to construct the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad from the east side of the Mississippi River opposite Keokuk to a connection with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad at Clayton, Illinois, forty-two miles from Keokuk, and finished it on the 5th of March, 1863. This was the first eastern railroad Keokuk ever had. Mr. Wells and his partners in this enterprise, two years after its completion (in 1855 or 1856), sold out to considerable pecuniary advantage.

About 1867, he formed a partnership with Col. William Patterson and others in running the Sonora stone quarry, and furnished the rock for the bridge across the Mississippi River at Keokuk, for the foundation of the new State House at Springfield, Ill., and various other public improvements.

In 1869, he assisted in organizing a company for the construction of the Keokuk, Iowa City & Minnesota Railroad, which work he has still on hand.

In 1857, he was elected President of the School Board of Keokuk, and has served continuously in that capacity till the present time. The large public edifice known as the Wells School-house is named in honor of his efficient services in the department of education in this city.

About 1868, he united in partnership with George B. Felt and F. H. Vandegrift in the construction of a large steam saw mill at Montrose, which they finished. It is still being worked, and although Mr. Vandegrift (deceased) has been succeeded by another partner, Mr. Wells is still interested as a partner therein.

Mr. Wells has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Sarah G. Sturdevant, whom he married in Pennsylvania, died in about a year after marriage. He was married to his second wife, Miss Ellen H. Hawhurst, at Fort Madison, October 31, 1850. By this marriage he has had four children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Wells is a man of great energy and comprehensive business capacity. Few men have done the amount of business that he has in Lee County since he first landed here thirty-four years ago. As an engineer he has had few equals in the country. He is a good financier, a public-spirited citizen, and warmly devoted to the cause of education and general improvement.

GENERAL JAMES C. PARROTT, present Postmaster of Keokuk, is a native of Talbot County, Maryland, where he was born May 21st, 1811. He was educated and remained in his native place till 1831, when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and remained there till February, 1834. He then joined the first regiment of United States dragoons at Wheeling, and after landing at Jefferson Barracks, and making a campaign against the Indians in the Rocky Mountains, went into winter quarters at Camp Des Moines (now Montrose), Lee County, Iowa, in September, 1834.

Such was the introduction of Col. Parrott into Iowa, and into the county, of which he has ever since been an honored and worthy citizen. He participated in the "border war," which grew out of the dispute about the boundary line of Missouri. In 1861, he volunteered in the government service, raised a company of recruits in the city of Keokuk, was mustered into the regiment in July, 1861, as captain of said company, remained in the service till July, 1865, and was mustered out with an honorable record.

We find in the appointments by brevet in the Volunteer Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from March 13th, 1865, to July 28th, 1866, the following:

"Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Parrott, of the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Belmont (Missouri), Forts Henry and Donaldson and Shiloh (Tennessee), Corinth and Iuka (Mississippi), in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and through the Carolinas; and for faithful services through the war, to date from March 13th, 1865."

Col. Parrott was married on the 4th of September 1838, to Miss Henrietta Buchhalter, a native of Philadelphia, who came to Lee County when eighteen years of age. Five children have been the result of this union, three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, T. J. Parrott, was in the Second Iowa during the rebellion, and rendered efficient assistance for two years in the signal service department.

In April, 1867, Col. Parrott was appointed Postmaster of Keokuk, and has served regularly to the present time, having been re-appointed in 1871. He is a capable and popular postmaster, discharging his civil responsibilities with the same fidelity and thoroughness that marked his military career. He is a man of good abilities, of a pleasant and agreeable address, and has the faculty of making and retaining hosts of friends. We know of no more polite and accommodating postmaster in any city than Col. James C. Parrott, of Keokuk.

HON. JOSEPH M. CASEY.—The subject of this sketch, Joseph M. Casey, was born March 25, 1827, in Adair County, Ky. His parents were Green Casey and Jane Patterson. He was the youngest of six children. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and his father was the first male child born in Adair County. His mother was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia. His parents were people of education, and earnest members of the Presbyterian church. They were in moderate circumstances, and as his father died when Joseph was but eleven years of age, his early education was merely of the academical course. It may be termed as thorough as the high-school of the present day. Having finished his education at the early age of seventeen, he began the reading of law in the office of Judge John F. Kinney, who was then prominent in the County of Lee and State of Iowa as a jurist, and who afterwards wore the ermine of a judge on the supreme bench. Young Casey pursued diligently and thoroughly a course of study under the advice and direction of Judge Kinney for a space of three years, and was then admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa in the year 1847. He was at this time in his twentieth year, and located in Keokuk County. He pursued his practice in Keokuk County till April 12, 1861, and met with great success. He this year moved to Fort Madison, where he has since resided. It may be in taste to here observe that Mr. Casey preferred the romantic scenery of a city overlooking the "father of waters," and in leaving Keokuk County left behind him hosts of admirers and a very lucrative practice. In 1854 he was married to Sarah L. Ward, a native of Ohio, whose parents were Thomas and Nancy Ward. He has had five children who are all living but one. In January, 1860, he was elected County Judge of Keokuk County. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat, and voted first for Gen. Cass, and for Stephen A. Douglas. He was during the civil war in favor of the restoration of peace by force of arms, and admired the sentiment of Judge Douglas when he declared in his Springfield speech at the initiation of the civil contest that "the surest road to peace is in the most stupendous preparation for war." Although the Judge's attention has been mainly engrossed with his large law practice, he has yet found time to attend to journalism. He was the editor of the *Iowa Democrat* in Keokuk County for two years, and was afterwards editor of the *Fort Madison Plain-Dealer* for three years. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and has been prominent in his interest and influence in the Masonic fraternity. He has been honored with the highest office of the craft, and as Royal Arch Mason is acknowledged to have no superior. He has also held the office of High Priest for three consecutive years; also a member of Excelsior Council. His love of the society was initiated in 1855. In society the Judge is very pleasant, courteous, and affable. His mind is of a decided mathematical turn. His arguments before the courts, and especially before the Supreme bench, have been termed by superior jurists as rather models of logical strength than literary elegance. It is very evident that he is firm and inflexible in what he believes to be right. His manner and style in society is rather of that school that has so long been a distinguishing characteristic of the people of the West and South. The Judge has been mayor of Fort Madison three terms. His life has been passed in the interest of his fellow beings. It may be in taste to remark that he has always been ready to place his abilities where they could do the most public good. He is a man very much respected for his talents and public spirit. His health at the date of our writing this sketch is good, and his appearance plainly indicates a sound mind in a sound body.

HON. E. A. LAYTON.—E. A. Layton was born in Dearborn County, Ind., on the 5th day of August, 1821. He was the third of nine children, whose parents were David G. Layton and Margaret R. Gedney, were natives of Long Island, New York. They were agriculturists by occupation, and gave great attention to the moral interests of their children. The early education of the subject of this sketch was very limited, and at the age of thirteen he went

to Cincinnati, where he got occupation as a cutter of stone, which he followed for three years. On account of physical inability he renounced this work which he had followed for a few years, and went in the printing office of the *Gazette* in Cincinnati. He remained in this office as printer for a space of four years. In 1841, he renounced the printing occupation and came to Iowa, and settled in Green Bay Township. When Mr. Layton first came to Iowa he was in very poor circumstances, but it will be in taste to observe that he has never permitted himself in the battle of life to be daunted by any obstacles. From the time that he first came to Iowa up to 1866, he was engaged in various occupations of an industrious and useful nature. He was for some years engaged on the river in such occupations as pilot, etc., and for a short time resumed his youthful occupation as printer.

From 1855 till 1866, he was Warden of the Iowa penitentiary, although for some time preceding he was Deputy Warden. In 1866, he moved into Green Bay Township and settled on section 7, where he has since resided, engaged as a successful farmer, and where most likely he will pass the balance of his days. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Amy E. Shepard. She was the second of eight children whose parents were George Shepard and Phoebe Hodgson, who were both natives of England. Mr. Layton is the father of two children by his first wife, one of whom is living. In 1856, his first wife died. In 1859, he was united in marriage to Christian Kinsey, who was the third of twelve children. Her parents were Jacob F. Kinsey and Mary Ann Flukfelder, who were prosperous farmers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Layton is the father of two children by his second wife. Politically, he is a Republican. He voted first for Fillmore. When the civil war broke out he favored the strongest means to crush it, and was conspicuous for his enthusiastic efforts in favor of the Union. It may with truth be remarked concerning him, that to-day his political convictions are not arbitrarily governed by the dictates of any political party. He is a man of the people and favors all measures that are for the interest of the whole country. He is a man remarkable for energy and courage; and it will be safe to say is firm and unalterable in his convictions. His life has been one of ceaseless activity and industry. Religiously, he has never permitted himself to be circumscribed by the doctrines of churches. He has always preferred to stand on the platform of rationalism. He has always led a peaceable and upright life, and is a respecter of all who are law-abiding citizens. Socially, he is pleasant and affable. He is a man who moves through life without ostentation. He has just been elected to the General Assembly; but it will be in taste to observe that he is a man who has an aversion to holding offices of a public responsibility, and has only done so when actually forced to do so by the voice of friends and public needs. We find him to-day on his farm, enjoying good health and spirits, and predict for him years yet of honorable and useful life.

PETER MILLER.—Peter Miller was born on the 9th day of March, 1808, in Alleghany County, State of Maryland, and was the third child of ten children, whose parents were Daniel Miller and Sarah Myer. His father was a native of Leesburg, Va., and his mother a native of New Jersey. They were agriculturists by occupation, and were people of intelligence and piety. They gave their children as good an education as the common schools of that day afforded. In 1815, they moved to Ohio and settled in Wayne County. In 1823, Mr. Miller left the parentage in Wayne County, Ohio, and went to Huron County, Ohio. In 1831, he was united in marriage to Pamela Kellogg, a native of Massachusetts, whose parents were then prominent as agriculturists in Huron County, Ohio. In 1836, Mr. Miller came to Iowa, and on the 22d day of September, landed in Fort Madison, after a lengthy trip of observation and travel of over a year. He soon started the first blacksmith shop that was ever started in Fort Madison. The trade of blacksmith he had followed ardently and successfully from the age of seventeen, and having stocked well his shop with implements, he sold it a few weeks after starting it, and immediately began merchandising of a general nature. He sold goods from that time more or less for a period of thirty years. In 1868, he went into the lumber business, which he has followed successfully up to the date of our writing this sketch. Although his attention has been in the main engrossed with the cares of an active and energetic business life, it may be in taste to observe that his public spirit and the desire to advance the interests of the general populace, has permitted him to hold various offices of public responsibility. He was elected as the first County Treasurer of Lee County, in 1838, which he held for one year. He was then elected County Commissioner, which office's duties were faithfully discharged for a period of two years. In 1839, he was appointed Postmaster under Martin Van Buren, and discharged its arduous duties to the satisfaction of the public for a period of about three years, when the demands of his large mercantile experiments made it a necessity to resign. His resignation was made shortly after the inaugural of President Harrison. Mr. Miller was President of the Board of Trustees of Fort Madison about the year 1841. In 1846, he was elected Sheriff, which office he held for a period of three years. He was elected Mayor of Fort Madison in 1869. In glancing over the facts that this brief biographical sketch indicates, it is not difficult to perceive the intense demand that such a life must have made on the energies and powers of a human being. The early pioneers were, however, it may be in taste to remark, far ahead of the present generation in strength of will and general force of mind. Mr. Miller is the father of seven children, three of whom are living. In 1851, he was married to his second wife, Isabel Galespie, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who died in 1867, at Fort Madison. Mr. Miller's first wife died in 1843, in Fort Madison. In politics, Mr. Miller is a strong Republican, and earnestly believes that the principles of that party, if rightly understood and practiced, are best adapted to advance the interests of the whole country. While he is at present identified with the Republican party, it may seem proper to observe that his first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson. He was initiated into his present sphere of political thought and practice by voting for Gen. Taylor. This may be explained by remarking that Mr. Miller regards the work accomplished by the Republican administrations since the inaugural of Lincoln as only a continuance of the plan of conduct initiated by the great Whig party. In religion, he has always preferred to stand on the platform that reflects the rationalistic idea of the nineteenth century, embodied principally in the truth of doing unto our fellow beings as we would have them do unto us. His religious impulses and opinions have never been circumscribed by the doctrines of priestcraft or theologians. He started in life poor, and his property to-day is an evidence of the industry, integrity and perseverance of a life-time. He is a

MAP OF
THE CITY OF KEOKUK
T.65 N.R.4 & 5 W. of 5th P. M.
JACKSON TP. LEE CO. IOWA

Drawn by W.P. Campbell 1873.

Scale 800 Ft. to an Inch.



man who has had a great deal of experience of a varied and instructive nature, and his conversation and social style indicate shrewdness, and a mind of far more than ordinary force. His constitution, in spite of the exposure and demands of a life-time of great activity, indicates to-day good health, with buoyancy of spirits and frame.

HON. JUDGE BECK.—Joseph Morris Beck, was born April 21, 1833, in Clermont Co., Ohio. He was the youngest of eight children, whose parents were Samuel Beck and Hannah Morris, who were prosperous as agriculturists, and distinguished for piety—both being earnest members of the Baptist church. His mother was a daughter of Isaac Morris, of Virginia, and a brother of Senator Morris of Ohio, distinguished as an early and fearless advocate of human freedom, and for his opposition to the monstrous anomaly of a slave-holding Republic. The Morris branch of the family were of Welsh extraction, and the Beck of English. His education was accomplished by his own exertion—teaching school, with other employments of an honorable nature, gave him the means of securing a thorough education at Hanover College, which institution he left in 1853, and began teaching as Principal of the seminary at Vernon, Ind., where he remained for one academic year. He then removed to Kentucky, where he taught for two years. He then read law in Madison, Ind., in the office of Miles C. Eggleston, distinguished at that time as an eminent jurist. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar; and, after teaching school for six months in Kentucky, he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and settled in Monroeville, where he practiced his profession for a space of two years. In 1850, he came to Fort Madison. In 1859, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and also Mayor of Fort Madison. In 1867, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which honor he has held ever since, and is now a candidate for re-election, having received the nomination of the convention without a dissenting voice. He is at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Clara C. Rhinehart, daughter of Dr. Wm. Rhinehart, of Fort Madison. He is the father of three children, two of whom are living. In politics, the Judge is a strong Republican, and voted first for Henry Clay. He has always been anti-slavery; and, when young, engaged at teaching school in a slave-holding State, at a time when the advocacy of the rights of the black man was perilous, was distinguished for his manly and fearless attacks of the evil of human servitude. The Judge possesses a powerful mathematical mind. At an early day, when pursuing his collegiate education, he was remarkable for his proficiency in the mathematics. But it will be in taste to remark that he was prominent as a scholar in all his classes. In religion, he is a member of the Baptist church. Joined this church when quite young, was superintendent of a Sabbath school in his youth, when pursuing his first legal studies. From that time to this he has taken a great interest in the Sunday-school cause. He is distinguished for his interest in education and our common schools, as one of the great institutions of the land. He has been Trustee of the Fort Madison Academy, and President of the Board for a number of years. He has always led a temperate life. Temperance in language, action and intercourse is rather with him a natural conduct. It may be remarked that his life has been one of ceaseless activity and industry, and his assiduous attention to the legal interests of the commonwealth, within the province of the Supreme Court, is a matter of admiration on the part of his intimate legal acquaintances. In society, the Judge is earnest. He cannot be rightly termed as given to much levity. The educational discipline imparted to his mind by studies of a mathematical and abstract nature have perhaps given it a permanent bias. It may be said with truth, that on "his features sits deliberation and public care." His constitution is yet robust, and his labors appear to have not impaired a body of more than natural vigor.

PROF. J. G. WILLSON.—J. G. Willson was born in Ross Co., Ohio, on the 15th day of March, 1812, and was the eldest of seven children, whose parents were Wm. Willson and Mary Gaston. His parents were agriculturists, and distinguished for intelligence and piety. They were in fair circumstances in life, and gave their children a liberal education. The subject of this sketch was early inured to labor, and at the age of sixteen entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, which was then under the presidency of Rev. R. G. Willson, who was a relative of the subject of this sketch. He remained at the Ohio University for three years, when he began the study of medicine in Wilmington, Ohio, under the supervision of Dr. Uriah Farquhar, then eminent as a medical man. He continued his reading of medicine, under the direction and advice of Dr. Farquhar, for a period of one year. He then entered the Western Reserve College, under the presidency of Dr. Chas. B. Storrs, and graduated with the honor of the philosophical oration. He then renounced his intention of a medical education, and began the reading of theology under the instruction of Dr. S. Crothers, of Greenfield, Ohio. He pursued studies of a theological nature under Dr. Crothers for a space of two years. His studies were then continued at the Indiana Theological Seminary, at South Hanover, then under the presidency of Dr. John Matthews, for a space of one year. His theological course was completed at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, which was then under the guidance of the renowned Dr. Lyman Beecher. In the year 1839, he founded the 2d Presbyterian Church, at Lafayette, Ind., and was pastor of that church for twelve years. He was at this time elected Professor of the Natural Sciences, in Milwaukee University, whose arduous duties were discharged for a space of four years. About the year 1854, he became editor of the Chicago Evangelist, which engrossed his attention for one year. The arduous labors of his life, of so varied and intellectual a nature, made it necessary at this time to take a recreation of one year, which was devoted to travel and observation on Lake Superior. His energies and general health were much improved by this tour, and he immediately assumed the pastorate of the Baldwin Presbyterian Church, at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained for four years. It may be here in taste to observe that the Professor had during all this time, in spite of the demands of his avocation, time to contribute articles on various subjects to the leading literary and religious periodicals of the day. His work of this nature was voluminous; and it may be proper to remark that his industry and powers must have been remarkable to permit of such a constant drain on his physical and mental resources. At this time his health completely failed, and, in spite of efforts and travel for the purpose of recuperating his energies, his

health has never been completely restored. Although the precarious condition of his health would seem to oppose it, he, nevertheless, in 1861, assumed the duties of Professor and Lecturer on Mental and Moral Philosophy, in the Glendale Female College, Ohio. Seeking health by change of climate, he assumed the editorship of the St. Paul Daily Press, which he continued for about one year. He then resumed pulpit labors, but soon broke down, and then undertook the milling business at West Point. He then came to the conclusion that he could never resume a profession demanding public speaking, and bought the Fort Madison *Plain-Dealer*, whose conduction and management has been entirely in his hands ever since. In 1839, the Professor was united in marriage to Maria Bradley, a native of Salem, Ind., and a lady distinguished for piety and education. He is the father of one child. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Presbyterian. We find him to-day in but moderate health; but the intense demands of his life pursuits have not entirely exhausted his nervous energies. His time is intirely consumed in the editorship of the Fort Madison *Plain-Dealer*. He advocates home manufactures, improved modes of farming, water-line freights, competition with the railroads, and the building of the Fort St. Phillip canal below New Orleans, with all the questions affecting the progress of the age.

WM. P. STAUB.—Wm. P. Staub was born on the first day of June, 1833, in Hagerstown, Maryland, and was the eldest of thirteen children, whose parents were Horatio Staub and Maria French, who were both natives of Hagerstown, Md. His father followed in life the useful trades of chair-maker, cabinet-maker and painter, and was in comfortable circumstances during the boyhood of the subject of this sketch. He was a man very much interested in the welfare of his children, and being a pious gentleman of intelligent views, gave them the benefit of a good education. William finished his education at the early age of fourteen, at St. Xavier College, St. Louis. He then went on the farm of his parents, and remained with them engaged in study and labor till the age of seventeen. At this date he began the study of the trade of printing in Burlington, Iowa, and served an apprenticeship for three years. After working at journey work for the space of ten months, in company with Homer H. Hopkins and William Murray, he started a newspaper in Fort Madison under the name of the *Fort Madison Argus*. Having been connected with this paper for about seven months, he sold his interest in it to Hopkins and Murray, and went to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided till 1859. He then returned to Fort Madison and bought the *Plain-Dealer*. He was editor of this paper for four years, when he sold it and removed to Davenport, and remained there till 1867. In this year he went to Des Moines and purchased the *Statesman* in company with Jenkins and Parkhurst. In 1870, he gave up his interest in the *Statesman*, came to Fort Madison, immediately bought out the *Democrat*, and has been editor of this paper ever since. Mr. Staub has been very successful as a journalist, and has been the only editor who has ever been successful in running a Democratic journal in Lee County, Iowa. It may be in taste to remark that in the various theatres of action in his profession he has given his entire attention and energies, and his style of writing is remarkable for its strength and nervous force. In the year 1856, he was united in marriage to Damaris C. Martin, a native of Columbus, Ohio. He is the father of three children, two of whom are living. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat, and voted first for Franklin Pierce. He has always been enthusiastic in his admiration of that democracy of which Jackson and Douglas were the patriotic exponents. In society, he is pleasant and affable. In religion, he is a Catholic. We find him to-day enjoying good health and an undisturbed confidence in democratic journalism as the most efficacious instrument to be used by patriots in rescuing our country from its present lamentable condition of political chaos.

JACOB ASH, JR.—Jacob Ash was born June 25, 1831, in Wayne County, Ohio, and was the eighth of eleven children. His parents were Jacob Ash and Mary Raver, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. They were farmers by occupation. The mother of Jacob was a woman distinguished for piety, and interest in the welfare of her children. The family on both sides were natives of America for some generations back, and although it is not on record that they all participated in the early struggle of the country for independence, it will be safe to assume that they bore and acted their part with patriotism and valor. The subject of this sketch was early inured to labor, and received but a moderate common-school education. About the year 1840, his father moved with his family from Ohio to Kosciusko County, Ind., where he resided as a farmer for the space of about four years. He then moved to Newton County, Ind., where his wife, the mother of Jacob, died, lamented by all who knew her on account of her piety and moral worth. He lived in Newton County, Ind., for about twenty years, and then moved to Iowa, and resides now in Dallas City. On the ninth day of March, in the spring of 1850, our subject left the parentage in Indiana, and came to Fort Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, where he resided for two years engaged at his trade as a machinist. On the 31st day of August, in Fort Des Moines, Mr. Ash was united in marriage to Margaret J. Noble, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents were John Noble and Elizabeth Crane, who were farmers in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, and people remarkable for piety and intelligence. She was born on the 20th day of March, 1832. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Ash came to Keokuk, where he was employed as a machinist for the space of about eight months. He then moved to Fort Madison, and was employed in steam machinery there for two years. He then went to Alba, Monroe County, Iowa, where he remained engaged at his trade for a space of five years. From Alba he removed back to Fort Madison, where he remained till 1862, when he renounced his trade and entered the service of his country to put down the rebellion, as Corporal of Company I, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He was in the army about eight months, when he was honorably discharged on account of a wound received in the battle of Arkansas Post. He then returned to Fort Madison, and crippled from the wound received in the cause of his country, remained there about one year, when he moved on his farm in section 12, Green Bay Township, where he has since resided, engaged as a farmer, and where most likely he will pass the balance of his days. Mr. and Mrs. Ash are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. They are people very much respected, and take great interest in the welfare of their children. Politically, Mr. Ash is a Republican. He is enthusiastic in his admiration of the principles, that, inlited by the Whigs, and carried

out by the Republicans, have made the country what it is. It will be in taste to remark here that although Mr. Ash is not a member of any church, he is nevertheless, a respecter of all religious sects, and has always led a temperate and moral life. Mrs. Ash is a pious woman, and has been for seventeen years a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ash is a pleasant and unassuming man socially, and belongs to the secret order of Odd Fellows, for which he entertains the greatest respect. Mr. Ash's experience in the army of the Union during the slave-holders' rebellion may be briefly summed up as follows. He enlisted the 22d August in 1862, was sworn into the service on the 4th September, 1862, as a Corporal of Company I, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, then stationed at Keokuk, Lee County. On the 14th November he accompanied his regiment to St. Louis, Mo. After remaining in camp there one week, his regiment went to Helena, Ark. After remaining there about one month they went to Vicksburg. He was in the bloody battles before that place which soon followed, but escaped unhurt. His regiment was then ordered up the White River to Arkansas Post. It immediately went into the fight there on the eleventh of January, and on the same day he received the wound, which though a most honorable scar, has impaired his physical powers so that he will probably never entirely recover his former strength. It should however be a memory to be forever cherished by his family, that their father was wounded in the fight for his country on the field of battle. After being wounded he was taken to the field hospital, from which he was moved to the Memphis, Tenn., hospital, where, after languishing for some time, on account of inability for service, he received an honorable discharge from the service, and was placed on the pension list of crippled soldiers. He has drawn his pension ever since. His discharge reads as follows: To all whom it may concern. Know ye, that Jacob Ash, Corporal of Captain Uley Burke's Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers, who was enrolled on the 4th day of September, 1862, to serve three years, or during the war, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States this 31 day of April, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., by reason of Surgeon's certificate. Said Jacob Ash was born in Wayne County, in the State of Ohio, is thirty-one years of age, five feet, nine inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by occupation when enrolled an engineer. Given at Memphis, Tenn., this 3d day of April, 1863. J. D. Irvin, Surgeon U. S. A.

LUMAN C. INGERSOLL.—Luman was born in Ogden, Monroe County, N. Y., September 26, 1823. His father, a farmer, resided there till 1833, when, by solicitation of friends, he joined the Oberlin Colony, and went to Oberlin, Ohio, and assisted in founding the College which bears the same name, which has since become so famous. Going into mercantile business, on his arrival in Oberlin, he made money, and gave liberally for the establishment of the College, but in the crisis of 1837 he failed, and Luman was thrown upon his own resources. From that time forward he made his own way in the world. Possessed naturally of an active and inquiring mind, he resolved, first of all, to obtain an education. The preparatory steps he had already taken, by acquiring a fair knowledge of the English branches. To aid him in going through college, he taught and studied at the same time, giving special lessons in some branches in which he was most proficient. He graduated from Oberlin College in 1846. He then spent about six years in teaching and scientific pursuits, in which he cultivated a taste for science and the higher order of medicine. Hence he easily adopted dentistry as most in harmony with his qualification and bent of mind. He had two brothers in the profession, into whose offices he went successively, first in Monroe, Michigan, and then in Elyria, Ohio, and finished his preparation for independent business in the office of Robinson & Ambler, in Cleveland, in which city he also opened an office for himself, in 1853. But the lake air did not agree with him. He contracted a sore throat, and was obliged to seek a more congenial climate, which he found in Keokuk, on his removal here in 1858.

At that time the building on the corner of Third and Main streets, known as Wolcott's building, was being refitted, and Dr. Ingersoll had three rooms arranged with special reference to his business. He at once took a leading place among the leading dentists of the city. At the outset he resolved to succeed by putting his best thought and skill into his work, and placing everything on the high plane of the most advanced wants of society. He is one of the leading members of the Dental Society of the State. In 1868, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city concluded to introduce lectures on dentistry, and Dr. Ingersoll was recommended by the State Dental Society as Lecturer on the Principles of Dental Science,—a position which he has filled with great credit for five years, and holds at the present time. He delivered the valedictory last fall, which was highly complimented as a very successful effort.

Dr. Ingersoll has been three times elected President of the State Dental Society; and Oberlin College, at its last commencement, conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He has delivered several annual addresses before the State Board, which have been sought after for publication.

In his studies and practice, Dr. Ingersoll has taken a rank above mechanical dentistry, and devoted his special attention to the art, science and the therapeutics of the subject, in which he finds a field peculiarly adapted to his genius and taste. He loves to study how to preserve the symmetry of the face and the tones of the voice, and to imitate nature as nearly as possible in re-setting those ornaments of the mouth which, for mere purposes of mastication, might be constructed with much less taste and skill, and he has attained the art to a degree of perfection rarely equalled.

Dr. Ingersoll was married in the State of New York, in April, 1850, to Miss Maria Porter, daughter of Judge T. H. Porter, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and lives on the corner of Orleans and Seventh streets, in this city, in one of the finest residences in that section, with beautifully ornamented grounds, and all the appliances of a delightful home. He is considered among the wealthy of our citizens, having made his money chiefly out of the profits of his profession.

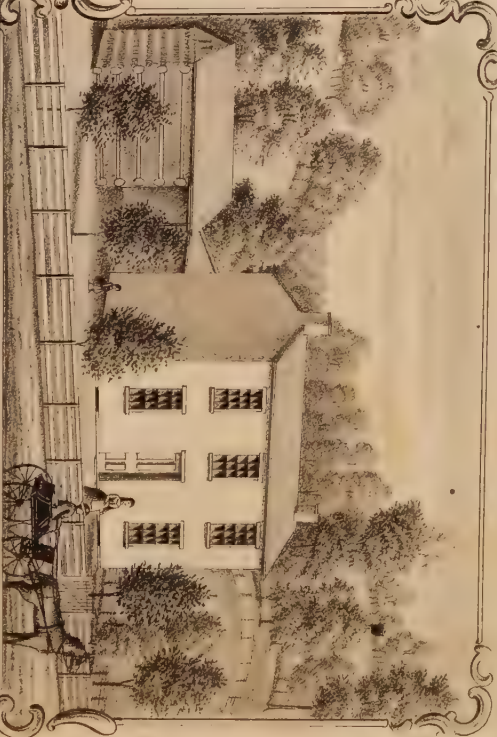
HUGH WORKMAN SAMPLE.—Hugh was born in Washington, Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of November, 1814. He left school and home at an early age, almost without education, and with only the experience he had gained as a boy in his father's printing office. He commenced his independent efforts as a tanner's apprentice, but, displaying a trading propensity, he became first a peddler, and then a country merchant. But his ambition and



RESIDENCE OF B. L. GIBBS, SEC. 19, GREEN BAY TP, LEE CO. IOWA.



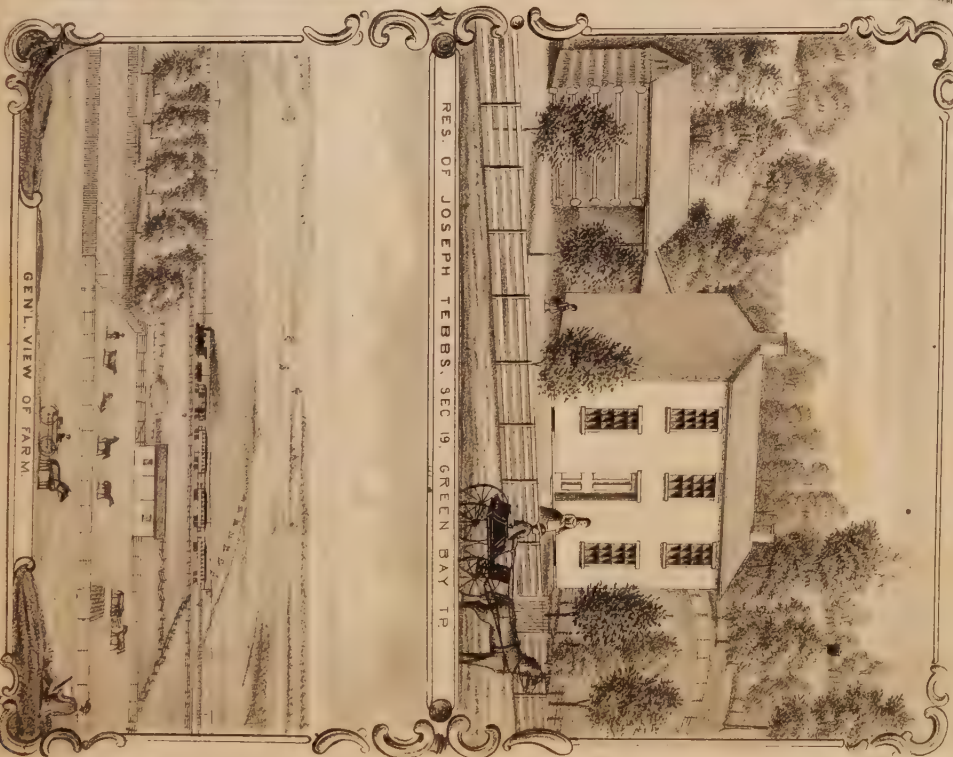
RES OF BARNARD LAMPE, (BREWER) WEST POINT, LEE CO, ILL.



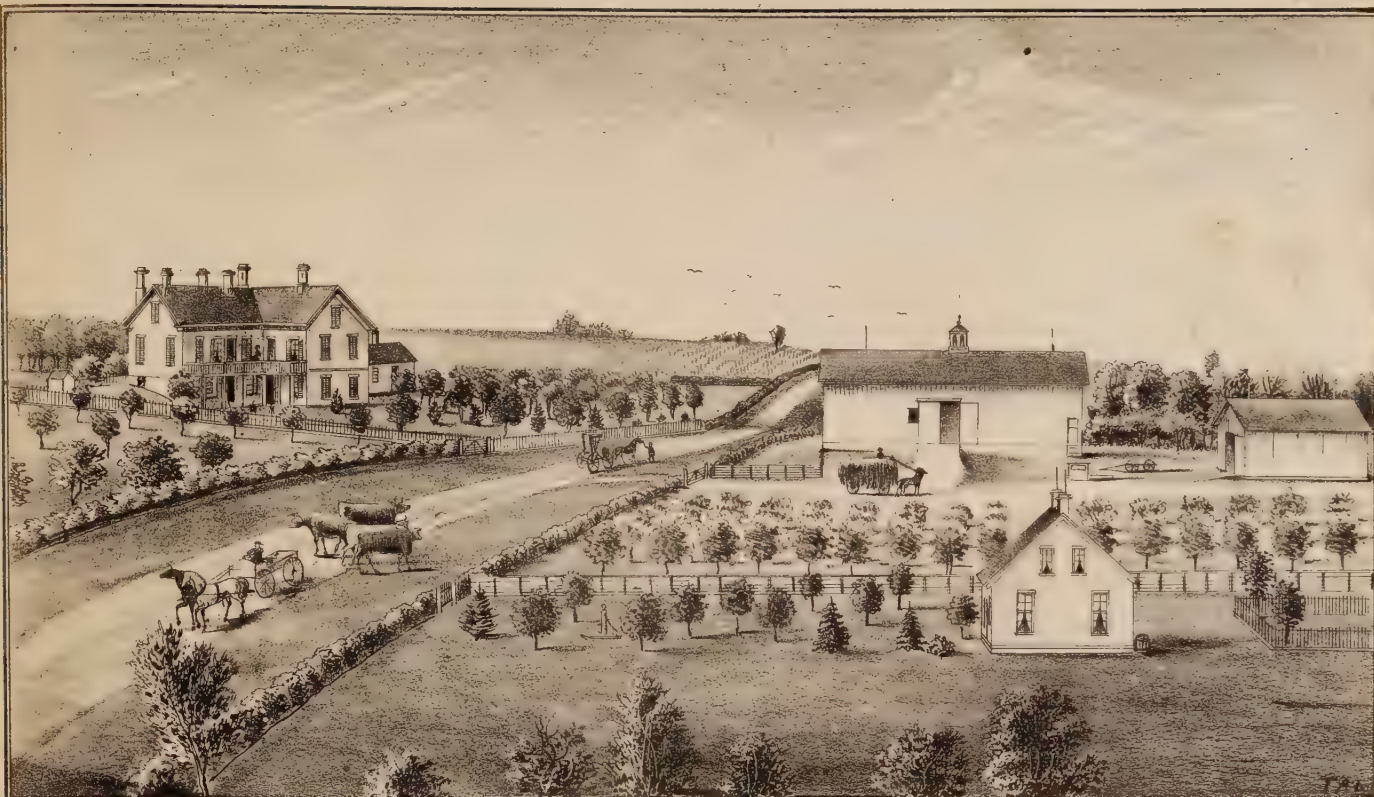
RES. OF JOSEPH TERBS. SEC. 19, GREEN BAY TP



RES. OF JAMES TERBS, SEC. 30, GREEN BAY TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



GEN'L. VIEW OF FARM.



RES. OF CASPAR STROTHMAN, SEC. 8 WEST POINT TP. LEE CO. IOWA.



RES. OF PETER KLOPFENSTEIN, SEC. 13, PLEASANT RIDGE TP, LEE CO., IOWA

self-confidence soon made him a produce dealer, making his purchases by flat-boat at the southern river cities. Feeling equal to the hardships of pioneer life, and being attracted by the prospects in a new country, after selling a cargo at New Orleans, he came to Fort Madison, in 1838. Engaging in land speculations, he soon found himself located upon the Des Moines River, in what is now Van Buren County. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1839 and married Esther Jeffreys, by whom he had two sons, Samuel C. and William S., born while he was a farmer, in 1842 and 1843 respectively, both of whom now reside in Keokuk.

About 1844, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, with Edwin Manning, of Keosauqua. While here, he was elected President of the Board of Public Works by the Democratic party, of which he was then a very active member. About 1848, he identified himself with Keokuk, engaging with Albert Conable in the grocery and provision business, and as a general contractor, making many of the internal improvements of the place. He removed his family from Fairfield in 1849, and, in 1850, lost his wife at the Guyger House, now known as the Laclede. During Keokuk's rapid era, he was known as a Conservative, opposing inflation, selling instead of buying property, and, as a consequence, he obtained much reputation for sagacity; and, though embarrassed, weathered the storms of 1857 to 1867, and, by hard labor, which proved too much for even his iron constitution and herculean strength, saved a competence for all his successors. He was intensely public spirited, having great confidence in the future of Keokuk, and taking great pride in serving her interests. Her streets, wharves, bridges and ferry, and eastern railway connections, which developed a necessity for that splendid improvement, bear his impress. The beautiful fair grounds, and much of the improvement in the stock of Lee County, are directly traceable to his enterprise and liberality, while, as a self-constituted guardian, he was a terror to social outlaws, from the vagrant to the metropolitan sharper; closing his efforts in his city's behalf by directing his sons to compound the bonds he held upon the most liberal basis.

As a local politician, he served his city as both Alderman and Mayor; his election to the latter position upon the issue of municipal finances, showing the conversion of over four hundred votes to his views within a year. The conduct of a majority of his party, in inaugurating and abetting rebellion, caused him, in 1861, to identify himself with the Republican party, with which he continued to act, in a private but influential capacity, in all its important measures, for the preservation of the Union and the emancipation of the oppressed, until his death from overwork, March 31st, 1869.

He was the pride of his family, for which, although not demonstrative, he cherished the most ardent affection; and for every member of which, together with the church of his choice, he made liberal provision by will. He, although because of peculiar characteristics not generally popular, was appreciated, as is clearly evidenced by the multitude of his beneficiaries, and the respect accorded him by all who knew him.

As monuments to his memory, his widow has furnished a mansion he designed, and his sons have erected the finest monument in the State.

WILLIAM S. IVINS, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, on the 13th of May, 1824. On the first day of May, 1841, he came to Keokuk with his parents, being then in the seventeenth year of his age. He was married on the 25th of April, 1849, to Miss Virginia W. Wilcox, daughter of Major John R. Wilcox, of the United States Army. In 1850, he opened the Ivins House, at that time the leading hotel of the place, which he kept till the 5th of April, 1853, when he left for California by the overland route, with a train of wagons and a herd of some two hundred head of cattle, and was a hundred and ninety-three days in making the trip, arriving at Petaluma, Sonoma County, on the 14th day of October.

While crossing the plains he was captured by the Indians, and taken some 40 miles away from his train. He effected his escape by a consummate piece of acting, only made possible by the emergency, though he was entirely unconscious of the high art he was performing. The Indians had taken him to their wigwams, and made him understand by going through the motions that they intended to shoot and scalp him. It occurred to him to take it all in good part, and act toward them in the most friendly and confidential manner. He played his role so effectively as to deceive the Indians and disarm them of their hostile intentions. When he made up his mind to leave, he assumed that they would take it as a matter of course that he must go, and pointing with an earnest look toward his train, he shook hands with them all, turned his back and walked off. They did not follow him nor molest him. He did not dare to look back, for that would betray a lack of confidence, and bring his little drama to a tragic termination.

When he got a sufficient distance from the Indians, he began to shape his course towards his train. It was a cloudy day, and he had nothing to guide him but the wind. He knew which way the wind blew. He traveled all day with the wind blowing on his right cheek. Night came on so dark that he could only see occasionally by the flashes of lightning. At length he discovered a light in the distance, proceeding, as he soon found, from the camp of some emigrants, and as he approached he whistled "Yankee Doodle," to let them know that he was not an Indian coming to murder them. He inquired if they had seen anything of his train, and was shown a light some miles off which proved to be that of a lantern which his good wife had hung up as high as she could on a pole, in hopes that if he should escape from the Indians and be benighted, he might find his way to the camp. He reached his train and all went well after that.

Arriving in California, he remained till the 5th of September, 1855, engaged in the dairy business, when he returned to Keokuk and commenced speculating in city property, which he continued till 1857, when the financial crash stripped him of everything he had, which was the fortune of hundreds of others at that time. There were over thirty thousand dollars of judgments out against him, and the sheriff turned him out of his house—a house which cost him over eight thousand dollars.

He then, on the 11th of September, 1858, commenced the omnibus business, and since then he has paid up his debts and accumulated an ample fortune. He now lives in one of the finest houses in the city, on the bluff, overlooking the beautiful scenery of Illinois, and the towns of Warsaw and Alexandria.

On engaging in the omnibus and livery business, Mr. Ivins went on increas-

ing gradually according as his means would allow, and the demand increased, till he has now the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

We know one remarkable fact which we presume cannot be duplicated by any other citizen of Keokuk if of any other city, and that is that Mr. Ivins has lived here about thirty years and there has not been a single day that he has not been down town.

This remarkable health, enabling him to give close personal attention to business, has been one cause of the marked success he has attained. He has also been a man of great application, perseverance and strict integrity, doing business on honorable principles, and paying his debts, even where the law would not compel him to do so.

Mr. Ivins has never been a politician. He has often been solicited to take offices, but has always declined on the ground of a preference for his own business over that of the public or of anybody else. He has avoided all litigation, choosing to risk milder means in the collection of debts than suing men.

He has three children, one son and two daughters. His eldest daughter, Erra N. Ivins, was born in a wagon in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the way to California, and was named after the place where she was born. The first syllable of Sierra being dropped, and the initial letter of Nevada taken, she is called Erra N. for brevity.

COL. JAMES M. REID—Col. James M. Reid landed first at Keokuk on St. Patrick's day, in the morning of the 17th of March, 1815, since which time he has been a resident of this county. In 1815-6, he worked on the farm of his father, near West Point, and in 1817, went to study law in the office of Reid & Johnston, at Fort Madison, was admitted to the bar of the District Court while Hon. George H. Williams was Judge, and subsequently was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa. He practiced till 1856 at Fort Madison, being the correspondent of the Commercial Collecting Agency of Messrs. B. Douglas & Co. He was City Attorney, Clerk of the Council, and holds commissions as a Notary Public under every Governor of the State. In the spring of 1856, he removed to Keokuk where he has since resided. He took a leading and active part in politics as a Democrat, was nominated for Register of the State Land Office in 1858, and was defeated by 500 free votes than the balance of the ticket.

In the war of the Rebellion, he was the first volunteer in Keokuk, in 1861. Joined Company "A" of the Second Iowa Infantry, went with it to the field at St. Joseph, was transferred to Company "I," Fifteenth Iowa Infantry in November, 1861, made First Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1861, and Captain on July 4, 1862. He was severely wounded in the neck at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, in which his company lost in casualties twenty-two out of sixty-six men, six of whom were killed. He was in the siege of Corinth, at Iuka, the march through Central Mississippi, siege of Vicksburg, the march to and capture of Meridian, the expedition to Mechanicsville and Monroe, La. He enlisted the first company of veteran volunteers in the seventeenth Army Corps. He went to the front after being home on veteran furlough. Joined Gen. Sherman's army at Nica, Ga., in the spring of 1864. Was in the battles before Kennesaw, at Nicajack Creek, on the 21st and 22d of July, and 28th July, with Ezra Church, before Atlanta, being eighty-seven days under fire. On the 22d of July, the day General McPherson was killed, he had his sword shot from his side, and fought with a musket, and the history of his regiment speaks of him on that occasion as "always brave and reliable on the battle-field," saying "he captured alone seven men, delivering them to the Provost Marshal of the Third Division present." On that day he lost in casualties all but nine out of thirty-three men. After the capture of Atlanta, he was in the battle of Jonesboro, Snake Creek Gap, the pursuit of Hood, in which and the "march to the sea" and siege of Savannah, Ga., he acted as field-officer, part of the time commanding the Regiment. He was on the march through the Carolinas, the capture of Columbia, and battle of Bentonville, the last action of his Regiment. He was present at the funeral of President Lincoln, at Washington, and subsequently at the grand review of the Armies of the Potomac and the West. He was twice brevetted—once as Major, for "gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war," and again as Lieutenant-Colonel on the same day for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." His military career ended with the muster-out of his Regiment at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th of July, 1865, he having been in active service in the field from the commencement to the close of the war. Col. Reid is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents being natives of South Carolina, and was born in Union County, Indiana, and is now forty-three years of age. He was married in November, 1860, to Miss Annie Flynt, at Quincy, Ill., a lady of winning address and many accomplishments. Since the close of the war, on account of injury to his hearing from exposure in the service, he has been successfully engaged in the prosecution of military claims. He wrote many letters home from the army for publication with the signature "Monroe," which were extensively copied, and are highly spoken of. He is now an occasional contributor to the press, being gifted as a writer with rare descriptive talents. Of an active temperament and genial disposition, his eventful life has been filled with many adventures, some of which he graphically relates in his happy and humorous style to his many friends.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK.—It cannot be expected, in a brief biography, that any more than a mere outline can be given of a life so eventful as that of the subject of this sketch. The events of his past life and the early settlement of this county are so closely allied, that, to give them in full, would be to give a complete history of Lee County down to the present time. Mr. Cruickshank is personally known to nearly every citizen of this county, and his name is familiar throughout the State. In sketching his life from our standpoint, we shall call a few events from the great multitude of his past life: and these, with a few appended conclusions, must constitute the main part of this brief biographical sketch. We are indebted to a sketch, written by Mr. Cruickshank himself, for many of the quotations that appear in the following.

Alexander Cruickshank, the pioneer of Lee County, was born in Norway, on the 2d day of February, 1805, and is, consequently, sixty-eight years of age. His father, James Cruickshank, and his mother, Susan Wilson, were both natives of Scotland; the former died in 1809, in his fifty-ninth year. As an

item of interest, we quote *verbatim* from an old testament from the church, now in the possession of Mr. Cruickshank, showing his father's standing in the church of Scotland, when a young man. After stating that he is a resident of Older parish, and giving his age, it says; "And had always behaved himself soberly, decently, and honestly and free of Church Secrecy or scandal, or any bad vice known to us, so that he may be admitted into any Christian Congregation, where providence may order his lot." This is signed by the minister and two elders.

What little book-knowledge Mr. Cruickshank obtained, he got in Norway, in the common schools; a few short terms in Christiansands, his native town, fitted him for his introduction into the great school of life, where he received the better part of his education. His father was a millwright by trade, and died when his son was but four years old, leaving no property. Young Alex. did not fall heir to great possessions, with which to pave for himself a smooth road down the future. He was cared for by the Masons, his father having been a member of that brotherhood.

In 1817, when but twelve years old, Mr. Cruickshank began the life of a sailor. The next fifteen years of his life was spent on the Atlantic and Baltic seas. "A portion of that period, nine months, I was engaged as a sailor in the Mexican service, whilst engaged in its rebellion and war for independence, in 1824." During the next eight years he was engaged in commerce, "between London and New York, and New York and the West Indies." He finally gave up the privations of a sailor's life, and landed in New York, and with a former shipmate, went up the Hudson River to Albany, and from there went by canal and railroad to Buffalo. From Buffalo went by steamboat over Lake Erie to the town of Erie, Penn., thence by stage to Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1832, he left Pittsburgh, by his comrade, John Thompson, who was accidentally killed at Wheeling, by falling under the fly-wheel of the boat. In consequence of his death, Mr. C. made a short stay in Marietta, Ohio. In the meantime, he had interred the remains of his unfortunate comrade, and sent his efforts to his relatives, in New York.

While in Marietta, he became acquainted with a Mr. Bissell, and in 1832, they came, via the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, to Beardstown, Ill.

In 1834, there occurred one of the three events of his life, over which, it is said, "man has no control,"—his marriage. He was married to Keziah Perkins, of Hancock Co., Ill. She was born in Floyd Co., Kentucky, in 1810. Her parents, Stephen Perkins, and Katherine Summa, his wife, were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. He died July 22, 1850; she is still living, and enjoys good health, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

By this marriage, eight children have born, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: James was born May 7, 1835; he is married and lives on the home farm. Catherine was born Feb. 14, 1837; she is the wife of Samuel Dunlap; their home is in Bannock City, Montana Territory. Stephen, born March 13, 1840; died September 26 of the same year. Elizabeth was born May 8, 1841, who is living in California. Jennie was born March 27, 1843. Iowa was born Sept. 5, 1846; she is the wife of Samuel Taylor, and is living near West Point. Alexander was born Sept. 12, 1849; he is in Montana Territory at present. John P. was born June 22, 1852. In 1833, while in Illinois, he had a severe attack of the cholera; and it was only through the good treatment of Dr. Caland, a physician with whom he had become acquainted, that his life was saved. March 4, 1834, is the date of Mr. Cruickshank's advent into this State. He crossed the Mississippi at Fort Madison; and at that time there were but three families in the place. There were two families on the bluff, back of the town, and probably not more than a dozen in the country, north of what is known as "The half-breed tract."

The place where Keokuk now stands was a boat landing. The town had not been laid out, although it had been named, and contained about half-a-dozen families.

Speaking of Black Hawk, the Fox Chief, Mr. Cruickshank says: "He had his camp between Fort Madison and Montrose, in 1834 and 1835. He visited me several times, and would nurse one of my children, who was then a babe, to sleep. He had but one wife, and was said to be very affectionate to her. She was a cleanly, nice woman, and I once had the pleasure of eating a breakfast cooked by her, at her husband's camp. The tea and venison were excellent. I regarded him as a truthful, honest man."

When Mr. Cruickshank came to the county, he made claim to two pieces of land. These he sold; and, in 1836, he selected his present farm.

At that time Lee County had not been laid out, there being but two counties in the Territory—Des Moines and Dubuque. Iowa was a part of Michigan Territory; it afterwards became part of Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838 it was organized Iowa Territory. When Mr. C. first came to the country it was as wild as Indians and wolves, and the absence of white settlers could make it. "Deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, squirrels, and wild bees with their hives in hollow trees, were quite plenty." "Having come from Europe and followed a sailor's life so long, I knew little or nothing of the frontiersmen of the United States until I came to settle amongst them; and now I can never think of the 'Old Settlers' of Lee County, Iowa, but with a remembrance of their many genial qualities. They were open-hearted, generous, neighborly and hospitable. They loved each other, and when it was known that a new comer, or a 'new settler,' as we called them, had arrived, they all turned out for eight or ten miles around to help him erect his log cabin and out-houses."

Courts of justice were then unknown; the highest and only tribunals to which they could refer their little difficulties for arbitration, were their neighbors. Mr. Cruickshank has always been a strong Democrat, deviating from that ticket only when he saw that the candidate was unfit for the position to which he engaged. By pursuing this course, he has shown his aim to be the election of good men to office, and the promotion of his country's good. He has filled a few township offices. In general, he has been content to do his share of the work of progress in politics, at the ballot-box, rather than in office. From our short acquaintance with the subject of this biography, and from conversations with those who have known him during the past years, we are enabled to give a few of the qualities that form the general relief of his character. He is possessed of great tenacity of purpose, with which is coupled a strong will power; this is a marked and almost necessary characteristic of all pioneers. Of strong constitution and great powers of endurance, although well advanced in years, his health is good and he is able to do a good day's work, being busy all the time. Liberal, almost to a fault, in all enterprises of public benefit. Having a

good memory and rare conversational powers, it is indeed a treat to spend a few hours in conversation with him. The most uninterested cannot fail to listen while he is narrating circumstances that happened in the early settlement of the country. Kind and hospitable, as the "Old Settlers" are wont to be, it may be truly said that "his latch-string always hangs out."

Although not rich in gold, yet he has a storehouse of treasure which money cannot buy, a good home, a view of which is given in this work; a sufficiency that enables him to enjoy many of the comforts of life; a loving family with whom to spend the rest of his days.

May he, and the few others, who first infused the breath of civilization into the great State of Iowa, receive the homage due them.

R. W. PITMAN, the fifth child and fourth son of Lewis Pitman, and the first child of Amelia L. Warren, his third wife, was born in Laurel County, Ky., April 27, 1827, and is consequently fifty-six years of age. Lewis Pitman, his father, is a native of Kentucky, and migrated to Iowa at a very early day. His mother was a native of Tennessee. She was a descendant of Gen. Warren, the revolutionary hero, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. General Warren's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Plymouth Colony, who came from England in the memorable Mayflower. In 1834, Mr. Pitman's father left his native State, and with his family moved to Illinois. They first located in Edgar County, where they stayed one winter. They then came to this State and located in West Point Township, where Mr. Pitman now resides. When they came the country was very wild. Keokuk was a boat-landing. They had one neighbor who lived about one mile from them. Their other neighbors, Mr. Skinner, John Box, Alex. Cruickshank and Mr. Hunter, were six miles away. Their sugar, coffee, meat, etc., they obtained from the garrison at Fort Des Moines, now Montrose; their nearest flour mill was at Augusta, on Skunk River. Immediately on their arrival in the county they claimed three hundred and sixty acres of land; they cleared a few acres, built a log cabin, 14 x 16 feet, with a sod chimney and only one room, planted some corn and sowed some turnips, from the latter of which they got an excellent crop, which they exchanged with the soldiers for pork, beans, etc. Thus was the subject of our sketch initiated into the trials of pioneer life in the "wild West," also into life in general, for it must be remembered that he was only a youth. His education was obtained principally at home, under the instruction of his parents. Free schools were not known and it was quite a while before a subscription school could be started. As was then, and is now customary, he attended school only during the winter months. This short time in school was improved, however, and now he ranks, officially and financially, among the first business men of Lee County. In 1849, Mr. Pitman was married to Belinda C. Cooley. One child was born, which died in infancy. Mrs. Pitman died eleven months after their marriage. She was a devoted worker in the Methodist church, and her premature death cast a gloom over the community in which she lived. In 1851, he was married to Amanda Cooley, a sister of his first wife. By this union they have been blessed with a family of eight children, one of whom died when he was ten years of age; three sons and four daughters are living with their parents. Although not a member of the church, yet Mr. Pitman does a fair portion in the great cause of Christianity, having helped to build as many as seven churches. Mrs. Pitman is a member of the M. E. Church. Among the workers in the political arena, none are more prominent than Mr. Pitman. His first vote was polled for Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate. He continued a member of the Whig party as long as it existed, when he joined the Republican party. He was a prominent worker in the first Republican convention in the county, held in 1856. In this convention he was nominated for the Legislature. During the war, Mr. Pitman showed himself to be among the warmest friends and supporters of the Union in the Northwest. He served one term as Provost Marshal in the first district. Although he is proud to have it said that he was a delegate to the first Republican convention held in the county, yet he is prouder still of the fact that there was not a more zealous worker in the Liberal movement of 1872. He was a delegate to the Liberal convention at Davenport and also to Cincinnati, but did not attend either because of ill health. True to his first impulse, which he always takes as his guide, and which would have elected Horace Greeley with an overwhelming majority had the election been held before fraud and bribery inaugurated their fatal results, and true to the principles of reformation adopted by the Liberal party, he is a bitter opponent to the fraud, bribery and high-handed corruption that has ruled for the last few years with such mighty power. He still believes that the great movement of 1872 will be successful in the next presidential election, just as the Republican party accomplished its first victory, four years after its organization. Mr. Pitman is a strong party man; just so long as the party recognizes in its platform certain progressive principles; when these are thrown aside, better had it been if the party had gone with them. As an evidence of the trust imposed in him by his people, it may here be in taste to mention a fact; as Township Treasurer he has never been required to give bonds but once, at his first election, although he has held the office for a great many years. "Alas! for the rarity—of such mortals!" As a worker in the common free school cause, he is devoted to his and his people's best interest. He considers that work paramount to all others. He was among the few who helped to build the first school house in their district. Being a pioneer, he takes a warm interest in the "Old Settlers' Organization." He had the honor of acting two years as Secretary, and now considers it among his greatest enjoyments to attend their meetings, talk over old times, and recall the trials and experiences of the past forty years. Financially, Mr. P. has given us an illustration of what perseverance and energy can accomplish. Until he was thirty-four years old, the support of his parents, younger brothers and sisters, devolved upon him. At that age he built his present residence, and began work on a farm of his own. This farm is a part of the old homestead, deeded to his father by the United States Government. He now lives in an excellent financial condition; he has a good house and surroundings, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work.

ABSALOM ANDERSON.—We shall, in the following sketch, confine ourselves to the more important events of his life. Instead of particularizing, we shall give only the salient features of his life and character. He was born on the 13th day of September, 1809, in Ann Arundel County, Md. He is the

second son and second child of a family of five brothers and four sisters, of whom eight are living. One brother died in 1842 from injuries received in a saw mill. His father, Joshua Anderson, was a native of the same State and county. He died in 1859 at the ripe old age of fifty-six. As indicated by the name, he was of Scotch origin. Mr. Anderson's mother's maiden name was Sarah Farrell. She also was a native of Ann Arundel County, is yet alive, and enjoys vigorous health at the venerable age of ninety. She is of English extraction; therefore the subject of this sketch is of Scotch-English lineage.

In 1812, when in his third year, his parents left their native State, and moved to Ohio. They first located in Belmont County, where they lived eight years. They then moved to Coshocton County. There Mr. Anderson's father died. In 1841, Mr. Anderson migrated to this State. He selected this county in preference to any other, and located where he now lives, in Harrison township.

Mr. Anderson received a tolerably good education in the common, but not free schools. Although not a finished scholar, yet he has an education that fits him remarkably well for his active business life. As a farmer, his present surroundings show an unexcelled prosperity. As a man of business, we can but refer to those with whom he has had dealings. His father being a farmer, he was obliged to pursue the course followed by thousands of our youth at the present day—work in the summer, and go to school in the winter. In 1834, November 13, he was married to Flora Cissna. Seven children were born to them—six sons and one daughter. William H. died in the army with a congestive chill, and George N. was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge. Hugh died July 25, 1849. Robert was also in the service. He served three years in the Nineteenth Infantry. July 18, 1849, Mrs. Anderson departed this life from the effects of cholera. She was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and her death was mourned by them all.

In 1850, June 23, he was married to Emeline Coleman. Two children were born, both of whom are living. September 17, 1866, the family and friends were again saddened by the death of his second wife, caused by cancer. November 16, 1871, Mr. Anderson was married to Mary A. Manhard.

Politically, Mr. Anderson is a radical Republican—radical, not because he is a strong party man, but because he is a warm supporter of certain unchangeable principles, and these are advocated by none but the party to which he belongs. His first vote for President was polled for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate. He remained a member of the Whig party until the birth of the Republican party in 1856, when he joined its ranks, and, true to himself and party, he has remained one since. Today, as he looks back over his political career, it is with a mixed feeling of joy and sorrow,—of joy, because it is done without recalling any act which he regrets, or any principle advocated which would impair his integrity; of sorrow, because he saw actions and movements not in keeping with honor, and free from criticism. During the war he showed his loyalty by sending three sons to fight, two of whom lost their lives in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. He was among those who, instead of confining their work to speaking, extended it to acting. That he has always been a straightforward, honest politician, working for the interests of his people instead of self, has been shown by the people asking him with their votes to serve them in office. Soon after his arrival in the State, he was chosen to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held for sixteen years. In 1864, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. At the present writing, he is a candidate, nominated by the Republican Convention for the Legislature. He has also served as County Supervisor. Mr. Anderson is also a member of the Grangers. He opines that they can benefit the condition of the yeomanry only by purging their society of all party movements, and all work in unison in the election of good men to office. Financially, as in every other respect, his life has been a signal success. At the age of twenty-eight, his property was worth \$5000. Besides, he owned a half-interest in a lucrative business. When the financial crisis of 1837 came, he lost it all, and was obliged to close his business. He was almost penniless. His wife had a little property, so when they arrived in this county, they owned a few household utensils, a team and wagon, and \$34 in cash, after he had entered 240 acres of wild land. He now owns about 600 acres besides giving 400 to his children. He has one of the best houses in that section of the country, a view of which appears in this work. He lives in easy circumstances, in the midst of a large family, with whom to spend the remainder of his useful life.

WM. J. ROBERTSON, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 29th day of October, 1812. He is the fourth son and seventh child of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. There are four now living, two brothers and two sisters. His father, Thos. Robertson, and his mother, Hannah McMillan, were natives of Pennsylvania. He died in 1827, at the age of fifty-six, and she in 1862, at the age of eighty-two. She was a descendant of the Potter family, who lived in what was then known as Penn Valley. Mr. Robertson remembers hearing her relate that one of the Potter family was murdered by the Indians; hence they must have been among the pioneers in Pennsylvania. As far as can be traced, Mr. Robertson's ancestors, on his father's side, are of Scotch-Irish origin. In 1851, April 3, Mr. Robertson took his departure from his native State, and migrated, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Iowa.

He selected Lee County as his future home, and located temporarily in the north-west corner of Harrison township. Soon after his arrival, he purchased four hundred and thirty-five acres of land, most of which was raw prairie and timber. The next fall he bought one hundred acres of timber; and, in about one year from that time, he purchased four hundred and twenty acres of prairie, and one hundred and twenty of timber. About two years after his first purchase, he built his house and surroundings, a picture of which is seen in this atlas. The year before he moved to this State, he came through from Ohio on horseback to this State, and returned. The whole trip occupied only seven weeks, two of which he spent in examining the country.

Jan. 1st, 1843, Mr. Robertson was married to Catharine Runyon. She was born Oct. 28, 1813, in New York. Her ancestors on her father's side, are of Dutch extraction.

Seven children have been born, five sons and two daughters. One son, Thomas Clinton, died Sept. 3, 1847, aged eight years, one month and twelve days. Three sons are married: Albert, John Mill, and Thos. Runyon. Louis

P. is at home. One daughter, Hannah, is married; she is the wife of Thomas J. Anderson. Sarah L. youngest daughter, is unmarried, living at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson early began work in the great cause of Christianity. About 1840, they united with the Presbyterian church; three children are also members. Mr. R. has served eighteen years as an elder in the church.

Mr. Robertson's first vote for President was polled for Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate. His next vote, however, was polled for Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate, since which time he has been a member of the Democratic party. His people have elected him to office several times, yet his desire has been to lead a retired life in the political field. He takes enough interest in politics to go to all the elections; and, before voting, he carefully weighs the several abilities of the candidates of both parties, and votes according to their worth. He is also a member of the Granger's organization. He feels confident that they can do a good work for the country, if they carefully plan their operations. Their united strength must be given in opposing the great monopolies that exist at the present time. To do this they must work in harmony, keep party prejudices out of their meetings, elect honest men to office—men who will hurl back the empty offers that would disgrace their manhood, or buy their votes; they must be men who will scorn to indulge in such luxuries as the back pay steal, or the Credit Mobilier fraud.

He now lives on a good farm in Harrison township. Altogether he possesses about eight hundred acres of land.

With a comfortable home, and a loving family, his circumstances are such that he can spend the remainder of his days in ease and enjoyment.

Dr. J. M. ANDERSON, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, on the 12th of July, 1818. He is the son of William and Francis Anderson, natives of Virginia. His father died in Montrose, in 1861. His mother is still living at the age of eighty-eight years.

Dr. Anderson was ten years of age when his father emigrated to Illinois, in 1828, and settled in Quincy. In 1833, on the breaking out of the cholera in Quincy, his father removed about sixteen miles into the country, where he remained with his family about three years. About this time, his father sent him into Iowa in company with another young man, with a stock of goods, with a view of opening a store at Farmington, Van Buren County. He got as far as Alexandria, Missouri, when his partner was taken sick, and he returned home to await his recovery before proceeding further. After waiting ten days he returned, and found that his partner had not only recovered, but had sold the goods and gone to Texas.

Not wishing to return home, he went on foot to Farmington, and engaged in teaching school. He taught here and in Clark County, Missouri, about two years. He then engaged in Farmington as a laborer by the day, working at whatever he could find for about six months, when he went into the office of Dr. Miles, an old Vermont physician, then practicing in Farmington, and commenced the study of medicine, which he continued about two years. Dr. Miles went to New Orleans for his health in 1840, and died there of yellow fever. The business was thus left in Dr. Anderson's hands at Farmington, and he continued the practice of medicine there till 1844, when he moved to Montrose. The old barracks were still standing. The population was about two hundred. Rank weeds covered the ground, breeding malaria, and ague, chills, pale faces and general lassitude marked the physical condition of the people. There were several "steam doctors" in the place, and the Mormons were dealing with diseases literally according to the directions of St. James—"Is any man sick among you, let him call in the elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil, etc.; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and he shall recover."

Of course, in such a state of society, there would naturally exist a good deal of prejudice against a regularly practising physician, and Dr. Anderson had much of this to encounter, especially against his practice of using mineral medicines. But by his steady course, perseverance and consistent character, he overcame all opposition, and fully established himself in the respect and confidence of the people. For almost thirty years he has continued the practice of medicine in this place, out of which has realized a comfortable competence for himself and family, and something to bestow upon charitable objects.

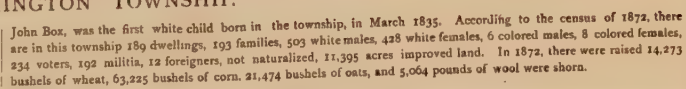
In politics, Dr. Anderson has always been a Democrat, conservative and conciliatory, rather than radical, in his views and feelings. He has never been an office-seeker, but whatever political honors have been conferred upon him have been entirely unsolicited on his part. In 1850, 1851, and 1856, he was a member of the State Legislature. During his first term he was Chairman of the Committee on Schools and Universities. He took an active part in legislation, and discharged the duties of his office with rare conscientiousness and fidelity.

Although never remarkable for physical strength, yet Dr. Anderson has passed through a laborious practice of thirty years, subject to the most trying fatigue and exposure, almost entirely without sickness. He has never been sick more than a week altogether during the entire period. This has been owing to his thorough knowledge of himself, and his strict observance of the laws of health. He is the only adult person now living in the town who was here in 1844.

Dr. Anderson was married to Miss Electa A. Miles, daughter of his old preceptor, and has had six children, one son and five daughters, four of whom are now living.

JAMES LUSK.—The subject of this biography was born in York Co., Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of July, in the year 1799, and is, consequently, seventy-four years of age. He was the first son and second child of Patrick Lusk, and Martha Paden, his wife. His ancestors, back about three generations, were from Ireland, coming to this country before the revolutionary period. In 1801, when Mr. Lusk was but two years of age, his parents moved from York Co., Penn., his native place, into Fairfield Co., Ohio. Mr. Lusk remained there until 1853, when he came to this State. He selected Lee County as his future home, and located in Marion township, near Clay Grove, where he now resides.

Coming to Ohio at an early day, and his father's family being large, Mr. Lusk's opportunities for getting an education were very limited. Three months spent in school fitted him for entering on the active duties of his future life





RES. OF ALEXANDER LAUTHER, SEC. 16, WASHINGTON TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



RES. OF J. M. EVANS, M.D. WEST POINT.



RES. OF SIMPSON SNAPP, SEC. 17, WASHINGTON TP, LEE CO, IOWA.

While at home, he spent his few spare hours in study; but his experience in business gave him by far the more valuable part of his education. This has enabled him to cope successfully in the great struggle of life.

He followed farming until he was nineteen years of age; he then entered the tanning business. This he successfully followed until 1853, when poor health obliged him to give it up. He then came to this State. His early efforts were crowned with success, so that at the age of twenty-four he had accumulated about one thousand dollars. About this time in his life, he was engaged in shipping goods, on a flatboat, down the Ohio river. During one of these trips, his little fortune was stolen from him by a dishonest partner, and he was obliged to begin his financial life again. When Mr. Lusk came to this State, the country was very thickly settled, yet there were very few improvements, compared with the present time. In the many changes that have taken place, Mr. Lusk has taken a prominent part, and has identified himself with this rapid progress. In 1829, Mr. Lusk and Margaret Dunlap, were united in marriage. But two years had passed when his beloved wife departed this life. She lived an earnest Christian, and her death was lamented by all who knew her. By this marriage one child, Clarissa, was born. She is the wife of William Holland, now living in Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

In 1834, Aug. 5, Mr. Lusk was married to Nancy Ricketts. She was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, July 22, 1809. By this marriage, three children have been born, one son and two daughters. One daughter, Helen J., is the wife of Dr. Evans, of West Point. The other daughter, Emma, and the son, James H., who is married, are living at home. He now has the management of the farm. In politics, Mr. Lusk is a radical Democrat, of the Jackson school. His first vote for President was polled for Andrew Jackson, at his first election; and since that time he has always voted the straight ticket. In Mr. Lusk's opinion, his little fortune was stolen from him by a dishonest partner, and he was obliged to begin his financial life again. When Mr. Lusk came to this State, the country was very thickly settled, yet there were very few improvements, compared with the present time. In the many changes that have taken place, Mr. Lusk has taken a prominent part, and has identified himself with this rapid progress. In 1829, Mr. Lusk and Margaret Dunlap, were united in marriage. But two years had passed when his beloved wife departed this life. She lived an earnest Christian, and her death was lamented by all who knew her. By this marriage one child, Clarissa, was born. She is the wife of William Holland, now living in Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

HENRY R. ALTER, the second son and fifth child of Henry Alter and Elizabeth Reinhard, his wife, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1816, and is consequently fifty-eight years of age. His ancestors, as far as they can be traced back, are of German descent.

In 1835, his mother died at the age of forty-nine. In 1840, he moved into Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and in 1865, he came to this State, and located at his present home in West Point Township. While living in Pennsylvania, he was engaged in the "oil business," but having a good chance to dispose of his property, he sold his place and immediately began seeking a new home. Hearing of a place in this county that was offered for sale, he came and purchased it, the one on which he now lives. Mr. Alter received his education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. At that time the facilities for being educated were not so good as at the present day, yet his education is by no means deficient. In the usual way he worked on his father's farm during the summer season, and in the winter he attended school. Mr. Alter is well informed, and in his conversation shows a resource of ready knowledge possessed by only a favored few. As one of the fruits of his early training he has a vigorous mind, active on any point, and is possessed of good memory.

In 1837, on the 16th day of March, he was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Weyrich; by this union two children were born, one son and one daughter. Norman H. resides in Watseka, Ill. The daughter, Frances E., is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bracken; they reside in Ohio. In 1841, Mrs. Alter departed this life. In 1842, he was married to Mary Ann Hazen. Five children were born, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. Both daughters are married, and the sons are living at home. In May, 1858, his second wife died. Nov. 10, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Nancy McCreary. She is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. Her father, Noah Dean, and her mother Elizabeth Emry, were natives of Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1870, at the age of sixty-six. Her mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-one. Her home is in Pennsylvania. By his last marriage five children have been born, one son and four daughters, all of whom are living at home, Mr. and Mrs. Alter and six children are members of the church. In politics, Mr. Alter is a Republican. He supports certain measures and holds certain doctrines to be true, and in doing these things he identifies himself with the Republican party. He was formerly a Whig, and polled his first vote for President for Gen. Harrison.

His mother dying when he was quite young, Mr. Alter was left in sad circumstances. His sister kept house for them a short time, when they broke up house-keeping, and shortly afterwards the homestead was sold. His share of the estate at his father's death amounted to a goodly portion, and this enabled him to begin in moderate circumstances. With his one thousand dollars invested, and care in conducting his business transactions, he has reached a financial condition attained by only a few, sought after by many. A good farm of over four hundred acres, most of which is under cultivation, on which is a good house and surroundings, a view of which is given in this work, makes a home where, with a loving, Christian family, he can enjoy the future in the ease becoming his years.

CASPAR STROTHMAN is the second son and second child of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, only four of whom are alive, — three daughters and one son. He was born in Prussia, Nov. 21, 1821. His parents, Joseph Strothman, and his wife, Mary C. Aufauger, left the "old country" and came to America in 1842. They first landed in New Orleans, where they staid three days. They then ascended the river as far as St. Louis, where they staid six weeks. They spent most of the time in examining the surrounding country, in search of their future home. Not being satisfied, they left St. Louis and landed at Fort Madison, at that time a very small place. After staying there four weeks, they found a satisfactory location near West Point, which, at that time contained only a few cabins. After a short stay there,

Mr. Strothman removed to his present residence, a short distance south of town. At first they bought about one hundred acres of land. The improvements were some plowed land, and a log cabin, into which the whole family moved. This place has been improved and enlarged, so that it is one of the best farms in the township. In 1854, Mr. Strothman's father died, at the age of sixty-eight. His mother is still living, and enjoys remarkably good health, at the age of eighty; she is living with him. In 1836, Caspar Strothman and Catharine Witte, a native of Germany, were united in marriage. By this union eight children were born, six sons and two daughters, only six of whom are now living — five sons and one daughter. In 1865, his wife died; and Nov. 18 of the same year, he was married to Mary C. Fullenkamp. She was born May 3, 1849, in West Point Township, Lee County. Her parents came to this country from Germany, in 1839. Both are now living at their old home in West Point. By this marriage four children have been born, two sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy; Joseph is married and lives on a farm near his father. Mr. Strothman's education was received in Germany. When he came to this country he could not speak a word of English. His education being obtained in Germany fitted him better for his work than if he had obtained it in this country, it being more practical. Mr. and Mrs. Strothman, and all the children, are members of the Roman Catholic church, of West Point. He fills the office of Church Trustee. Politically, Mr. Strothman is a strong party man, very seldom voting for any other than Democratic candidates. He has always been a prominent politician, and takes more than an usual amount of interest in elections, etc. About twenty years ago, a railroad was projected from Fort Madison to West Point, and thence westward. Knowing the benefits derivable therefrom, he subscribed and paid \$500, when the enterprise failed. Another was projected from Burlington to West Point. As before, he showed his liberality, and subscribed \$1,000. As the road was built through Fort Madison, the money never became due. He has also aided the churches of West Point by his liberal subscriptions; and, in general, has done as much, if not more, than any other person towards building up the place. Mr. Strothman now lives in a fine brick farm house, a view of which is given on another page of this book.

In the farm on which he lives, there is seven hundred acres of good land, four hundred and fifty of which is under cultivation. He has about two hundred acres in other tracts. He is ranked as the wealthiest man in his township.

FREDERICK H. BREWER, the fourth son and tenth child of a family of twelve children, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., November 9, 1812. His father, Abraham Brewer, was a native of New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Ripley, was a native of Connecticut. His great grandfather, Brewer, as it was then spelled, came from Holland to this country about 1672. Mr. Brewer's mother was of French extraction. His father died in 1844, at the advanced age of eighty-one. His mother died in 1862, at the ripe old age of one hundred and five. She was a personal acquaintance of General Washington's, and has danced with him a great many times. Two children were born to her after she had passed her fiftieth birthday.

In 1813, Mr. Brewer's parents left New York, and moved to Canada West, where they lived one year. From there they went to Sandusky Bay, Ohio, where they lived until 1815. They next moved to Erie County, Pa., where they lived five years. They then went to Crawford County, Pa., where his mother died. In 1835, Mr. Brewer returned to his birthplace in New York. While there, he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and learned the trade in the ensuing two years. In 1837, he went to Cass County, Mich., and in 1839, returned to Crawford County, Pa. In the same year, he came to this State, and located at Augusta, in Des Moines County, where he worked at his trade.

In the spring of 1840, he purchased a piece of land in Pleasant Ridge township, near where he now lives. In 1847, he moved to section twenty-three, where he now resides. In 1841, December 30, Mr. Brewer was joined in marriage to Rebecca Edson. She was born in Freble County, Ohio, in 1819. They have had eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living. Four of them are at home. Like most of our prominent men at the present time, Mr. Brewer was educated in the common school. He learned his A. B. C.'s in the Sabbath school, under Lorenzo Dow. Taken altogether, he spent about two years in the common schools. In this short time, he got an education that fitted him well for the active duties of his future life. Mr. Brewer's father was a Whig; but, through his son's influence he became a Democrat. Mr. Brewer early learned to appreciate the principles of that party, and, during his political career of about forty years, has always supported them. His first vote for President was polled for Andrew Jackson. He has served his township several years as Trustee. Generally speaking, Mr. Brewer's father's circumstances were not very good. At one time, he was worth about \$15,000, but lost all by acting as security. Under these circumstances, Mr. Brewer was thrown on his own resources for the future. In all his dealings, he has always made it a part of his work to make friends, as well as dollars. This is one of the great secrets of success. Being a good carpenter, he obtained a great deal of work to do. He also engaged in making rails, often obtaining twenty cents per hundred, which, in those times, was considered good wages. He has cut wood at twenty cents per cord. He now has a good farm which is ornamented with all the improvements of comfort. Mr. Brewer was one of three to choose the present name of their township, "Pleasant Ridge." He is bitterly opposed to the gigantic appropriations made by Congress, and also to the frauds that are occurring almost annually. Mr. Brewer has acquired a sufficiency to enable him to pass the remainder of his life in comparative ease.

They had a little boat to row,
He and his loving wife;
They've picked some chips up, here and there,
Along the shore of life.

ZACHARIAH JONES.—Zachariah Jones was born Nov. 22, 1795, in Stokes County, North Carolina, and was the second child of seven children, whose parents were Robert Jones and Ann Marston, who were both natives of Delaware, and agriculturists by occupation. They were in comfortable circumstances in life, and people distinguished for intelligence and piety. They gave

their children but a limited education, as at that early date the schools were not in a fair condition. Zachariah was early inured to farm labor, and the results of that early training are now plainly conspicuous in a body that is remarkable for a buoyancy that is allotted to few gentlemen of the age of seventy-eight. He followed farming till the age of twenty-five, when he married and settled on a farm of his own. About the year 1830, he was united in marriage to Rebecca McMahan, who was a native of North Carolina, and was of parents who were also residents of North Carolina. In 1838, he left North Carolina, and came to Cincinnati, Ohio. He immediately engaged in trading, and accompanied his merchandise on the river flatboat to New Orleans. He carried on this trade for a period of about five years. In 1830, he lost his wife, who left him four children, who are all now living. J. B. Jones, his eldest son, is now a banker in Covington, Kentucky; R. A. Jones, his next son, is Treasurer of the Covington & Lexington Railroad. When Mr. Jones quit trading by river with New Orleans, he began buying horses, which he took to the Southern trade. He followed this pursuit till about 1842. In February, 1837, he was united in marriage to his second wife, Mary Farmer, who was a native of England. He is father of one child by his second wife. In 1842, he bought out an omnibus line, which he ran from Broadway street, Cincinnati, to Sportsman's Hall, up the river road. He continued at this business for a period of about five years. He then moved to Clermont County, Ohio, and went into the mill business, which employed his attention for a period of about seven years. From that time to this, he has never been actively engaged in any pursuit of a business character. In 1865, he left Clermont County, Ohio, and came to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he has since resided. In November, 1871, he lost his second wife, who died at the age of sixty-five. Seven of his step-children are now living and enjoying good health and honorable positions in life. In politics he is a strong Republican; voted first for Madison. He was identified with the Whig party from its initiation till it lost a distinguishing organization; he has been a strong Republican ever since. In religion, Mr. Jones has never permitted himself to be circumscribed by the doctrines of churches. His religion may be summed up as the embodiment of charity for all, with malice towards none. Mr. Jones has taken great interest in the welfare of his children. His boys have all been given a good education, and are now filling positions of honor and public benefit.

Although Mr. Jones has passed a long life in the active pursuits that have just been narrated, and is now at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, his constitution and appearance indicate a youthful expression that is astonishing. It may be in fact to remark, that while his life has been one of ceaseless activity, and the powers of his mind far more than the ordinary strength, that he has never permitted himself to accept any position of a public political nature. He has always been radical in his political views, but has had an aversion to offices of a public nature.

In appearance, Mr. Jones is somewhat above the medium height. His whole action indicates determination and self-reliance. In society, he is pleasant and affable, and takes great interest in the company of the young. We find him to-day surrounded by friends, enjoying the comforts of a happy home that his own exertions have acquired.

DAVID WALKER, the third son and sixth child of David Walker, and Jane Holmes, his wife, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, July 10, 1802. His mother was born in Ireland, as was also his great grandfather, John Walker, who came to this country in 1826. John Walker was of Scotch extraction. Three of Mr. Walker's uncles served in the war of the Revolution. One brother served in the war of 1812, and died before he was mustered out. Mr. Walker's father was an agriculturist; and, although living in a slave State, he obtained his livelihood without the aid of slave labor; being an abolitionist, he had no slaves on his plantation.

Mr. Walker's education was obtained in the common, but not free schools, of Kentucky. Being the only son at home, young David was obliged to spend most of his time on the farm, attending school only in the winter. Having an excellent memory, he got along remarkably well; and, considering the short time spent, and the disadvantages under which he attended, he obtained a good education. In 1829, Mr. Walker, with his mother, his father having died two years previously, left Kentucky, and moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. He remained in Illinois until 1837, when he came to this county, making his home in West Point Township, where he now resides. While in Illinois, his mother died, at the age of sixty-four. In 1828, Mr. Walker was joined in marriage to Nancy Davis Patterson. By this union, they have had eight children, six of whom are now living — three sons and three daughters. In 1845, the cruel hand of death removed from his side his beloved wife, his first visitation in family. She lived an earnest Christian, and her death cast a feeling of sadness over a large circle of friends. In 1847, Mr. Walker was married to Elizabeth Fletcher. Four children have been born, two of whom died in infancy. In 1829, Mr. Walker became a member of the Presbyterian church in this State, where he was chosen elder. He is the oldest member of the synod held in this State. State now living. He was a delegate to the synod held in this State. Probably no person has done more to build up West Point than Mr. Walker. In 1837, a warm contest, which lasted five years, was carried on between the towns of Fort Madison, West Point, and Franklin, for the location of the county seat. In this contest he spared neither labor nor money to have it located at West Point. He at first subscribed two hundred and fifty dollars, but they did not succeed. Again he subscribed and paid one hundred dollars, and this time they succeeded. A house was built, and courts held for three years, when it was moved to Fort Madison.

In 1838, he took a warm interest in the erection of a church, at West Point, which was among the first brick churches in the State. Seeing the great need of a railroad in his township, Mr. Walker early began working to have one built from Fort Madison to West Point. He subscribed two hundred dollars, one hundred and ten of which he paid. The road was graded, but never completed, although there is hope for it in the future.

Mr. Walker was formerly a Whig, polling his first vote for Henry Clay. When that party settled its issues, he became a Democrat. He does not adhere to his party, but to certain principles, which must be advocated by the candidates for whom he casts his votes.

Mr. Walker is an active member of the "Old Settler's Society," of Lee County.

Coming to this county at an early day, Mr. Walker has identified himself with every improvement, and taken an active interest in its growth. Beginning life in good circumstances, he early became the possessor of a good farm. This he has ornamented with all the improvements that make life comfortable.

ROBERT MCFARLAND.—Robert McFarland was born on the 19th of October, 1818, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was the youngest of eight children, whose parents were Wm. McFarland and Elizabeth Fishback. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Virginia. His father was a tanner and in moderate circumstances in life, and gave his children a fair common school education. His parents moved to Ohio in 1822, and settled in Williamsport, Pickaway County, where they remained till their death. In 1839, Mr. McFarland came to Iowa, and landed in Fort Madison on the fourth day of November. He was at this time in his twenty-first year. He immediately began employment as a tailor, and remained at that avocation for ten years. In this year, 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, whose duties he faithfully and earnestly discharged for a period of two years. In 1851, he was elected Recorder, Treasurer and Collector of the county, and held various public offices until 1860. In 1862, after a vacation from active pursuits of about two years, he went into the drug business, which employed his main attention up to the first of March, 1872. In this year, he retired from particular duties of a mercantile nature. Mr. McFarland started in life poor, and well understands the value of self-acquired experience and property. It may be in taste here to observe that in the battle of life he has never been without good friends and good health. While his early education was somewhat limited, and his attention and efforts in life have been engrossed with the demands of active business, he has yet found time to read and reflect. He is a man who has always been a close reader and keen observer, and his memory is very retentive. In 1856, he was elected Mayor of Fort Madison, and was re-elected after the expiration of his first term. In politics he is a strong democrat; voted first for Gen. Cass, and for Judge Douglas on account of his admiration for him as the proper exponent of democracy at the commencement of the civil war. He thinks to-day that the issues of the hour demand the formation of a party whose action will be against monopolies and corruption. In religion, he is rather disposed to take his stand with the Universalists. He believes that real Christianity will advance in the world just in proportion as the real character of our Saviour and his mission on earth are understood. Mr. McFarland may be rightly termed the shrewd business man, whose public spirit is ready at all times to advance the interests of his fellow-beings. We find him to-day enjoying good health, and that prosperity and contentment that those who have devoted a lifetime to industry and integrity have a right to expect.

AUGUSTUS W. HOFFMEISTER, M.D.—Augustus W. Hoffmeister was born on the 14th of June, 1827, at Altenau, on the Harz mountains, kingdom of Hanover, and was the oldest of two children whose parents were Heinrich and Louise Hoffmeister. His father was a miner, and in comfortable circumstances. Augustus received a very liberal education, and graduated from the college at Clausthal, with the highest honors of his class, in 1846. He was at this time in his nineteenth year, and immediately began an extended course in chemistry, and the sciences underlying the study of medicine, at Clausthal, for a space of two years. He then accompanied his father's family to America. They settled in St. Louis. He remained in St. Louis for one year, pursuing the study of the English language. He then went to California, where he remained for two years. In 1851, he returned from California and entered the St. Louis Medical University, from which college, after several years of very diligent study, he graduated with honor in 1854. He then came to Iowa, and settled in Fort Madison, and immediately began the practice of medicine. He has been engaged in this practice ever since, and has met with great success. In 1862, during the civil war, he became a surgeon in the 8th Iowa, and accompanied this regiment for several years. His medical skill and knowledge are esteemed very highly by the soldiers who served in that regiment. The doctor has been surgeon of the Iowa penitentiary since 1866. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Bertha Gaertner, a native of Clausthal, in the kingdom of Hanover. He is the father of ten children, nine of whom are living. He takes a great interest in education. The doctor may be rightly termed a man of the most liberal education, and a German thinker. In politics he is a Republican, and voted first for John C. Fremont. He was the first German Republican in this place. He is a great admirer of Republican institutions. In religion he is rather disposed to stand on the platform of rationalism; he is, however, a respecter of all posed to stand on the platform of rationalism; he is, however, a respecter of all religious denominations. He is perfectly devoid of bigotry, with its usual train of phantasms and idiosyncrasies. The doctor is distinguished for his knowledge of entomology, and has one of the largest and finest collections of insects in the west. We find him to-day enjoying good health and a lucrative medical practice, and admired for his talents and gentlemanly characteristics.

WILLIAM STEWART was born June 4, 1790, in Sussex Co., New Jersey, and was the oldest of twelve children, whose parents were Daniel Stewart and Ruth Arnold, who were both natives of Connecticut. They were farmers by occupation, and people of piety, both being earnest members of the Presbyterian church. His father was a soldier in the war of independence, and enlisted in the cause of that struggle at the early age of sixteen. William was brought up on the farm, and given as good an education as the schools of that day afforded. In 1802, his father, with his family, moved to Athens Co., Ohio, where he resided till his death, engaged as an agriculturist. At the age of twenty-one, our subject began doing for himself as a mechanic, which pursuit he followed till his 27th year, when he began farming; and, on account of failing health, in 1834, he gave up farming and went into the mercantile business, which occupied his attention till 1857, when, investing his money in western lands he renounced all pursuits of a particular nature, and has since been living a retired life in Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, where he has resided since 1862. In the year 1813, he was united in marriage to Julia Hurlbut, a native of Connecticut. She died in 1823. He has had two children by her. In 1824, he married his second wife, Julia Carpenter, a native of Connecticut. He has had twelve children by

his second wife, five of whom are living. In politics, Mr. Stewart is rather on the fence, his last vote having been given for Fillmore. It may be proper here to observe that, since the disintegration of the Whig party, the old gentleman has lost all political heart and courage; although now-a-days he manages to get strength enough of mind to occasionally vote at municipal elections. In religion, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for sixty-two years. Although Mr. Stewart has done a great deal of hard work, his constitution still denotes fair health and strength. He is a man well respected, has always led a quiet and temperate life, and will, most likely, with proper care, live years yet of dignified and happy old age.

CHARLES L. WILKINSON.—Charles L. Wilkinson was born on the 26th day of September, 1832, in Burlington County, New Jersey, and was the third child of Charles Wilkinson and Sarah Rodgers. His mother's ancestry were amongst the first settlers of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather, William Rodgers, was a brother-in-law of William Penn, the distinguished colonizer and governor of Pennsylvania in its earliest days, and came over with Penn. Charles' father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a merchant tailor in Philadelphia; and was a gentleman remarkable for his piety. He was in comfortable circumstances in life, and his children were given a fair common school education. He died in 1836, in Louisville, Kentucky. Charles was at this time in his fourth year, and through the interest of his mother received a fair common school education, to 1843, his mother, with her four children, came to Iowa, and settled in Harrison Township, Lee County. The family resided in this township about seventeen years, engaged as agriculturists. They then moved to Cedar Township, Lee County, where they have since resided. It may be in taste to here observe that Mr. Wilkinson's mother is a woman distinguished for piety, and the family thrown on her resources, by the death of their father, have been all raised with a watchful attention to their minds and morals. Mrs. Wilkinson belongs in religion to the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

In 1857, on May 27th, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage to Josephine L. Anderson, the oldest daughter of T. O. Anderson, Esq., of Cedar Township, Lee County, Iowa. He has two children, one of whom is living. He has always been a farmer, and resides now in Cedar Township. In politics, he is a strong Republican—voted first for General Fremont. In religion, he belongs to the Society of Friends. He started in life poor; and his comfortable home is an evidence of his own industry, and a life of economy and integrity. His farm is one of the best in the county. In society he is pleasant and unassuming. He evinces a frankness of manner and social style that suggests shrewdness and a thorough acquaintance with human nature. He is perfectly free from guile. In appearance he is somewhat above the medium height. His constitution indicates health; and the expression of his countenance, self-reliance, with determination. We find him enjoying that complacency of spirits that indicates a conscience free from the trammels of any thing that is sinister.

WILLIAM WERNER was born near Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, January 6th, 1829. His parents were Philip and Catharine Werner. In 1847, he left his native country and came to America, landing in New Orleans, June 7th, 1847. He then ascended the Mississippi River as far as St. Louis, where he remained three weeks. He then left St. Louis and went to Nauvoo, Ill., and remained about one year and a half, when he came to Fort Madison, where he stayed two years. In Fort Madison, Mr. Werner opened a select school, where he taught the English, German and French languages, and singing; he also had a class of pupils outside, to whom he gave instructions in music. Here we may remark that, having received his education in a seminary, he had remarkable success as a teacher.

In 1851, Mr. Werner moved to West Point, where he opened a drug store, and received the appointment of Postmaster, which position he held for eight years. In 1859 he moved out to his farm, situated a short distance south of town, where he now resides. In 1848 Mr. Werner was joined in marriage to Magdalene Peters; she was born in Germany in 1829, and came to this country in 1853. By this marriage ten children were born, seven of whom are now living. In 1869, his wife departed this life, a devoted member of the German Lutheran Church. In 1871, Mr. Werner was married to Mrs. Eliza Mary Rebecca Leman, of Keokuk; one child has been born.

Mr. Werner was educated in the common schools of Germany, where he remained until fourteen years of age; he then studied with a professional teacher three years, a requirement made of all who expect to follow the profession of teaching. He then entered a seminary. In this way he got an education that is superior to that obtained in our common schools. He is also an educated scholar in music, being a master of all the instruments in common use at the present day. When Mr. Werner came to this country he had no money, and but few friends; by constant labor and good management he has become possessor of a good farm well improved. He has always been a Democrat, polling his first vote for Franklin Pierce. In 1868, he was elected to the Legislature. While there he saw with sorrow the corruption so common to our halls of legislation. Had he entered the various rings, and given them his hearty support, he would probably have been reflected; but this he scorned to do, and while there, opposed the rings with all his power. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten years, and served four years as Supervisor, besides filling other responsible positions. We may close with the remark that no person has guarded the interests of the people more carefully, while in public office, than Mr. Werner.

JOHN ALLEN CASEY.—The subject of this biography was born in Adair County, Kentucky, Dec. 16, 1815. He is the first son of Greene Casey, and Jane Patterson, his wife. His father was born in Kentucky, Jan. 8, 1793; his mother was born in Wythe Co., Virginia, April 13, 1793. His ancestors were of Scotch descent. His grandfather Casey was among the pioneers in Kentucky, having located there before the departure of the Indian tribes. In 1830, Mr. Casey, with his parents, went to Sangamon County, Ill. After a residence there of six years, Mr. Casey, with his mother, moved to this county, and located in West Point Township. His father died in Illinois; his mother died in 1852, at Mr. Casey's house.

When Mr. Casey came to this county, West Point contained only two or three log cabins. There was not a house between there and Salem or Skunk river timber. Immediately on his arrival, he took a claim, which he afterwards entered. The only improvements on it were the foundations of a log cabin, a few logs, and four or five acres of land were broken. Mr. Casey carried on the improvements, and soon had a cabin erected, and some corn planted. It was spring of 1838, he sawed some wheat, and probably got the first crop that was raised in the township. He got his education in the subscription schools of Kentucky and Illinois. The schools of the slave States being inferior to those of the north, Mr. Casey's early advantages were very few. But he is well prepared for the useful sphere in life which he has filled. Mr. Casey and Mildred Creel were married July 31, 1847. Seven children were born: five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are living and at home. September 27, 1869, Mrs. Casey departed this life. She lived a zealous Christian, being a member of the Presbyterian church. Her death left the family in deep bereavement, and cast a sad feeling of sympathy over her large circle of friends. Politically, Mr. Casey has always been a Democrat. He has not confined himself to party favor, but has branched off when his good sense showed him that beneficial results would follow. In 1851, he was elected to the Legislature. He has also filled various township offices.

Mr. Casey was obliged to begin life at the bottom of the ladder. Step by step he has worked his way upward, until the present writing. He now lives on a good farm, and in comfortable circumstances. Coming to the country at an early day, he has seen the country grow up from a wild territory to a thriving State. He has been prominent in many of the movements that have aided in this result.

ELIAS A. ENSLOW, was born June 8, 1826, in Juniata County, Pa. His ancestors were of English-Irish descent. One uncle served in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, on his mother's side, Noss, was a Weaver, and lived on what was known as the "Harris Farm," the present site of Harrisburg, Pa. In 1838, his parents moved to this State, and located in Pleasant Ridge township, near where he now lives.

Mr. Enslow's education was obtained in a very brief period, occupying altogether not more than three months. In this short time, he got knowledge enough to make his work and management on the farm a financial success. One advantage that Mr. Enslow had over most of the first settlers was this. Instead of taking timber land, his parents ventured a little, and located on the prairie. They arrived at their future home in mid-winter, and immediately prepared a camp in the timber in which they remained until the next summer, when they moved into a cabin that they had built on their claim. Their nearest mill was forty miles away. Those now living can have but little idea of the trials the early settlers were obliged to pass through.

In 1839, June 15, his mother died at the age of thirty-two. His father died in 1853, at the age of fifty-eight. One brother, Periander, died while in the late war, at Corinth. In 1858, December 2, Mr. Enslow was joined in marriage to Sarah Ann Lee. She was born in Ohio, March 1, 1836. In 1839, her parents moved to this county. They have had eight children, four sons and four daughters. September 20, 1865, Benjamin H., the first son, died, aged two years. The remainder of the children are living at home. Mrs. Enslow united with the Cong. Presbyterian church in 1871.

In politics, Mr. Enslow has always been a Republican. He has always been active, enthusiastic, and one of the wide-awake men who work not so much for their own aggrandizement as for the benefit of their country. He picks out the ablest man, and votes for him regardless of party. When Mr. Enslow's father came to this county, he had considerable money, most of which he invested in land. The subject of this sketch was enabled to begin life in good circumstances, and, as the saying is, "He has since been able to hold his own." His father gave him the farm on which he now lives. This he has improved and ornamented with a good house and surroundings, a view of which is presented in this atlas. We may estimate his assets at thirty thousand dollars.

THOMAS WELCH was born in Harrison County, Ohio, August 2d, 1807. He is the third son and fourth child of Thomas Welch and Martha Dougherty. His father was born in Maryland, and died in 1861 at the age of fifty-five. His mother, of Irish descent, was a native of Pennsylvania. She died in her sixtieth year. His father, as indicated by the name, was of Welsh origin.

In 1835, Mr. Welch moved to Illinois, and in the next year he removed to his native State. In 1838, he moved to this county, and located in West Point Township, and in 1839, he located where he now lives, in Pleasant Ridge Township.

A log school-house, with a rough split slab for a seat, and an enormous fireplace, were the accommodations with Mr. Welch while obtaining his early education. He could attend only in the winter, being obliged to give his attention to the more arduous duties on the farm during the summer. What a contrast between the common subscription schools of those times and the free schools of the present time! What a contrast between the substantial business men that were educated at that time and in that manner, and the men that are leaving the schoolroom, to begin business, at the present time!

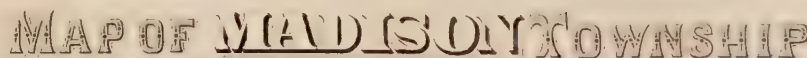
In 1835, Mr. Welch was married to Ann Starr, a native of Ohio. One son was born, now living in Kansas. In June, 1833, his wife died; and in October, 1839, he was married to Mary Isham, a native of New York. Three children—two sons and one daughter—have been born, all of whom are living.

He polled his first vote for President for John Quincy Adams, at his second nomination. True to party, he remained a Whig until the dissolution of that party and the formation of the Republican, when he joined its ranks. During the war he was a strong Abolitionist, and zealously supported the last amendments of the constitution. As an officer, he has served his people long and faithfully, filling nearly every office in the township. His aim has been to support principles before party—men before party candidates.

In early life he had no property worth of mention. He now lives on a good farm—a comfortable house with the surroundings—a view of which is given, and a loving family, make him a pleasant home.



LEE CO., IOWA.



Township 62 North

Range 4 West of 5th P.M.

Madison township is in the first tier of townships from the north, and second tier from the east, and is bounded on the south by the Mississippi river, on the north by Washington, and west by Jefferson Townships. Its first settlers were Peter Williams, J. Horton, August Horton, Richard Chace, John H. and J. Jefferson Knapp, and Aaron White. The first settlement was made by Peter Williams in 1832. In 1835 and '36 came Peter Miller, Jacob Culer, John Kennedy, James Small, John Atee, John Walsh, Joseph Webster, and Philip Vieno—the first immigrants. Madison Township, according to the census of 1872, there are 35 dwellings, 35 families, 166 white males, 90 white females, 1 colored male, 1 colored female, 39 voters, 14 militia, 4 foreigners not naturalized, 1,195 acres improved land in 1872, 4,485 bushels of wheat, 15,050 bushels of corn, 1,350 bushels of oats were raised in this township.

ERASTUS M. STEWART, the fifth son of Martin Stewart and Elizabeth Babbs, his wife, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, Sept. 16, 1824. His father was a Virginian, of Scotch descent, and his mother was a native of Ohio, of Welsh descent. In 1849, Mr. Stewart left his native State, and went *via* the Isthmus to California; he remained there three years, eighteen months of which he spent in mining. Leaving California, he returned to his native State, and staid until 1852, at which time he came to this State and located in Muscatine County. In 1855 he came to this county and located in Pleasant Ridge Township, where he now resides.

Mr. Stewart began his education in the common schools; at the age of fourteen he entered the seminary at Rising Sun, Ind. In this way he got an education that fitted him for his work on his farm and his other duties. In 1855, Sept. 6, Mr. Stewart and Elizabeth Wood were married; by this union five children were born, three of whom are now living—two sons and one daughter. In 1864 the hand of Death took from his side his beloved wife; her death was lamented by all who knew her. In the same year Mr. Stewart was married to Julia Ann Snook; by this union three children have been born, two sons and one daughter. Politically, Mr. Stewart was born and educated a Whig; his first vote for President was polled for Zachary Taylor. He is now a Democrat, but his party favor does not prejudice him to vote for the candidates of his party regardless of their ability to fill the positions for which they are nominated. In 1871, he was elected Representative to the Legislature from this county. He has also filled a few township offices.

Beginning life with good health, strong hands and a stout heart as his capital stock, we see him toiling patiently and awaiting the fruits of his labors. While a boy, he spent a short time in a printing office. When he came to this county, he bought a farm with very few improvements, on which he began preparing his future home. His farm is now under good improvement, and with a loving family he can spend the remainder of his days in comfort.

EDWARD COURTRIGHT, the second son and third child of Richard Courtright and Sarah Ricketts, his wife, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 9th, 1811. His ancestors on his father's side were of Dutch descent, and his grandfather, Courtright, was a native of Holland. In 1831, his father died at the age of fifty-two, and in 1843, his mother died at his fifty-ninth year.

In 1853, Mr. Courtright left Ohio and came to this State, and located at his present place of residence in Marion Township.

Like most of our prominent men, he obtained his education in the common schools of his native State; his father being a farmer, young Edward was obliged to spend his summers in working on the farm, and attended school during the winter months. Although not a finished scholar, yet he has an education that fits him well as a business man.

In 1832, March 22, Mr. Courtright and Mary Powell were joined in marriage; by this union six children were born, five daughters and one son; only three are now living, two daughters and one son. In 1863, September 11th, his first wife departed this life, loved by all who knew her. May 11th, 1871, Mr. Courtright was married to Mrs. Emily R. Spahr.

In politics, Mr. Courtright's father was an "Old Line Whig," but through some inbred principle he was born and has always been a Democrat, his first vote being polled for Andrew Jackson at his second nomination. He has always been a strong party man, and has deviated from his course only when he saw it would benefit himself and countrymen generally. He has been a prominent and active worker, and at the same time can not be ranked with the class known as "politicians." His highest aim in politics has been to benefit his country; while residing in Ohio, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature; in 1870, he was elected County Supervisor for this county; besides this, he has filled several township offices, both in this State and Ohio.

When Mr. Courtright began life, he had a small amount of money; with this invested, and by close attention to his business, he has obtained a good farm of about three hundred acres, on which he now resides; this is ornamented with a good house and surroundings, a view of which is in this book.

GEORGE W. POWELL was born January 25th, 1815, in Bedford County, Penn. He was the third son and fourth child of a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living. Mr. Powell's father, Archibald Powell, was born in Virginia and raised in Pennsylvania; and his mother, Elizabeth Adams, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German parents. His grandmother, Powell, was a native of England, and her husband was born in Wales. The Powells were among the first settlers in Virginia. In 1869 his father died at the age of seventy. His mother is still living, and enjoys good health at the age of three-score and ten. Her home is in Franklin County, where his mother still lives. In 1865 he came to this county and located in Marion Township, where he now resides. Mr. Powell's education was obtained in the district schools in Ohio; times being hard, he could attend but a very short time in winter, spending the summer in work. Mr. Powell and Nancy McCracken were joined in marriage September 17th, 1837. They have had eleven children, whose births have occurred in the following order: Clarissa A., born December 14th, 1838, is the wife of Wm. A. Greese; Martha S., born October 21st, 1840, was the wife of Oliver P. Hemph, deceased; Joseph T., born September 29th, 1842; David M., born September 12th, 1844; Aurilla J., born November 18th, 1846, is the wife of Marshall P. Matthews; John W., born February 22d, 1848; Wm. L., born January 14th, 1851; George T., born January 18th, 1853; Nancy O., born November 9th, 1855, died October 6th, 1857; Oliver L., born November 7th, 1857; Laura A., born July 2d, 1860. Mrs. Powell is a native of Ohio, born March 22d, 1818.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell, and three children, are members of the Methodist Church. While in Ohio he acted as Superintendent of Sabbath School for fifteen years, and has continued since coming to this State. Mr. Powell is a Jackson Democrat, of the "old school," born and educated under the instruction of his father, a member of that party, he has remained true to first principles. Feeling that he could do better work in the church, he has refrained from politics and taken an active interest in Sabbath School work. In youth Mr. Powell had but little property, but by good management and careful investment he has

developed this "little" into about one thousand acres of land. His home farm of three hundred and fifty acres is under good improvement. A view of his premises is given in this Atlas.

REV. ROBERT WHITE MCHORD.—In giving the following sketch, we make many quotations from an autobiography.

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 20th, 1813, and was baptised in the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), by the Rev. Mr. Wallace. His father, John Mchord, was born May 12, 1786, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Jane Sawyer, daughter of Joseph Sawyer. She also was born in Pennsylvania. Both families were members of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), at that time under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. "Both families moved to Ohio, and in due time handed their certificates of membership to the Associate Reform Church; this they did because they preferred the exclusive use of a version of Scripture Psalms. John Mchord and Jane Sawyer were married August 13th, 1812, in Clear Creek, near Franklin, Ohio. He purchased a quarter section of land in Preble County from the United States Government, cleared some of it, and built a cabin, into which he moved with his family, consisting of himself, wife, and his son Robert, who was then about one year old. They all entered the Associate Reform Church, whose principal ministers were the Revs. Alexander Porter, Samuel McGaw, and David McDill.

Mr. Mchord's early education was obtained in log cabins, which, at that time was the only school-houses they had. He assisted his father on the farm until he was eighteen, at which time he was apprenticed to a cooper, with whom he remained about three years. In the mean time, however, he was punctual in his attendance at church. His father was ordained Ruling Elder in the Associate Reform Church, by the Rev. Alexander Porter. His father served in the war of 1812, under Anthony Wayne and General Harrison. Politically, he was a Jackson Democrat, until General Harrison was nominated for President, at which time he voted for him.

Mr. Mchord was formerly a Henry Clay Whig; in 1856, at the time the Republican party was formed, he joined its ranks. He is not a strong party man, but votes for those who deserve the position, and have the ability to fill the office for which they are candidates.

In 1831, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eaton, Ohio, on probation. The Rev. John A. Bangham was pastor, and the Rev. James B. Finley was Presiding Elder. During the first ten years of his membership, he acted successfully as class leader, steward, and exhorter, in the church near their home. In 1841, Mr. Mchord was licensed to preach, at Eaton, Ohio, by the Rev. James B. Finley, Presiding Elder, and Joseph McDowell, Pastor. In 1845 he was ordained Deacon, in Cincinnati, by Bishop Hamline; and in 1850, he was ordained Elder, in Chillicothe, Ohio, by Bishop T. A. Morris, to whose quarterly meeting he has walked eighteen miles.

December 10, 1835, Mr. Mchord was married to Sarah Wolf; she was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 5th, 1816. By this union ten children have been born, whose names are as follows: Juliet R.; was married to Jacob E. McCracken, September 6th, 1860, and died March 27th, 1866; C. Chalmers; Ashbury B.; Elizabeth J.; Welter R. Davis; John T. A.; Joseph A., and Leroy D. were born in Ohio; Mary Iowa, and Paulina I., were born in this State. C. Chalmers served throughout the late war, and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy. Ashbury B. served three years as a private. Both were in the Third Iowa Cavalry, Company B.

In 1856, September 11, Mr. Mchord and family came to this State, and located at Clay Grove, where they now reside. We may mention a few items of interest: During the twenty-seven years he worked at the coopers' trade he never made a single whisky barrel. At about the age of twenty-one he was elected captain of the militia, in Ohio, under the following announcement, "that he would not furnish," as was then customary, "his company with whisky." At that time he was a Henry Clay Whig, and a majority of his company were Democrats. Since his union with the church, he has never used whisky or brandy in any form as a beverage. October 14th, 1843, Mr. Mchord was made a Master Mason. In 1846, he was made a Knight Templar, at Dayton, Ohio; Samuel Reed, G. L., of Ohio, and the Rev. Wm. H. Roper, assisted in conferring the degree. Mr. Mchord now remembers his membership in these lodges as one of the great blessings of his life: "I, as a humble local minister, have been industrious, physically and mentally; my principal fields of labor have been in Ohio and this State, although I have preached in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. The churches and their ministers have all helped me; the Methodist ministers tried to make me a man of God. At the age of sixty, I feel that my work is almost done; I feel willing to live or die—to go or stay—as Jesus, my Immanuel, wills, finding myself, by God's help, a lover of good men. My present health indicating approaching supernation, and probably cessation, from public life, I take this opportunity to tell my gratitude to all my friends, in this and other countries."

He now lives in a comfortable home, and in an industrious, order-loving, church-going community. During the time he has made his home in Iowa, he has formed many lasting friendships, both in his own and other neighborhoods. His feeling now is, "Peace and good will towards all men."

CAPT. WILLIAM WILSON was born in Gallia County, Ohio, May 10th, 1829; and when quite young, his parents moved to Kanawha, Virginia, where he was brought up without much opportunity for education, till the age of twenty-two. In February, 1852, he came to Keokuk, and engaged in carpenter business, having learned the trade of an uncle, in Pittsburg, Pa., when about sixteen years of age. He followed his trade here till 1857, when he opened a news room on Johnson street, near the old post-office, where he continued till the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then enlisted as a private in Company C, Third Iowa Cavalry, and entered the service August 29th, 1861. On the organization of the regiment, he was made orderly sergeant, and afterwards served in the same company as second lieutenant and captain. He served his country faithfully through the war, made an honorable record, and received an honorable discharge when victory had crowned the Union arms with success.

On his return to citizenship again, he entered the civil list; first as City

Recorder, serving four years, and then as Collector of the City of Keokuk, in which he served two years.

In the fall of 1872, he was elected County Clerk, the office which he is now filling in a manner satisfactory to his constituents.

He was married on the 10th of November, 1852, to Miss Lydia Barrett, of Keokuk, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy.

Captain Wilson is a self-made man, who has worked himself up from nothing to his present position of honor and public trust, by his own talents, energy, and enterprise. He is highly esteemed for his social qualities, integrity, business capacity, and good character as a man and a citizen.

JOHN W. SCROGGS was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 6th, 1819. He is the son of Aaron and Sarah Scroggs, old settlers of Trumbull County. His father was a farmer, and on this he was raised till the age of twenty-one, and attended the common schools of Poland, receiving a fair English education. After becoming of age, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked in Poland till 1845, when in the fall of that year, he came to Keokuk. Working at his trade here during the years intervening till the summer of 1847, when he established the first lumber yard in the city, on Second street, between Main and Blondeau, which, in 1854, he removed to his present grounds, corner of Concert and Fifth streets, where he has ever since carried on a large and prosperous business, having at one time several branch yards at different points on the railroads.

He is carrying on an average business of about a hundred thousand dollars stock. He owns considerable real estate in the city, and has a fine residence commanding a delightful view from the bluff at the corner of Franklin and Third streets.

Mr. Scroggs is a thorough and reliable business man; and, during his long career in this city, has merited and received the confidence and respect of the community at large.

He lived a bachelor up to the Washington's birthday, 22d February, 1865, when he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, of Wooster, Ohio.

SAMUEL TAYLOR MARSHALL, Esq., was born near Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and graduated from Miami University, at Oxford, August 13, 1840. He studied law a few months in Cincinnati, and then went to Lafayette, Indiana, and continued his studies in the office of Pettit & Orth, leading lawyers of the State. Seized with ardent impulses, he joined the patriot expedition to Canada, was captured, and saw hard times from July, 1841, till February, 1842. He holds a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, received in that service. In December, 1842, he came to Fort Madison, and the county seat being located at West Point, he put out his "shingle," and began the practice of law there in February, 1842.

Of his career since then, it is hardly necessary to speak, for he is so old in the profession in this city, and has gained such a favorable reputation during his career, that it leaves little to be said by us. In 1846, Mr. Marshall came to Keokuk, and has practiced and resided here ever since. During his professional career, he has proven himself one of the ablest advocates, having figured in many litigated home cases, most of which he has brought to a successful issue.

Mr. Marshall was married on the 26th of February, 1846, to Miss Louise Patterson, daughter of Col. William Patterson of this city, and has had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, six of whom are now living. In accordance with his high appreciation of the value of liberal education, he has taken measures to give all his children the best advantages for scientific and literary culture which the country affords.

His son, R. M. Marshall, is associated with him in the law business, in this city, under the firm name of S. T. & R. M. Marshall.

It is a noticeable fact that his son, R. M., graduated from the same University as himself just twenty-eight years afterwards, and a few years ago was admitted to the bar, and now occupies the same office with his father. This young gentleman gives promise for the future of becoming one of our most prominent attorneys.

JAMES B. HAZEN was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, May 25th, 1827. He was the second son and third child of John Hazen and Elizabeth Caldwell, his wife. His ancestors on his mother's side were of Irish descent, and on his father's side they can not be traced any further back than his grandfather, who was a native of Vermont. February 28th, 1852, his father died at the age of fifty-five, and in 1853, his mother died at the age of fifty-seven. In 1866, Mr. Hazen came to this county and located at his present home in Pleasant Ridge Township. His education was obtained during the winter months in the common schools of Pennsylvania; his information is such, that it fits him well for his farm work in which he is engaged.

Mr. Hazen was married in 1848, October 19th, to Emily Severns. They have been blessed with a family of five children, three sons and two daughters; all at present are at home. Mrs. Hazen is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in the same county and township as her husband. In 1842, Mrs. Hazen became a member of the Baptist Church, and in 1852, Mr. Hazen united; four children are also members.

Mr. Hazen is and always has been a Democrat, and has always voted the ticket of that party until the campaign of 1872; he, with a few others, viewed the contest in the distance from a neutral standpoint. He has always voted the straight ticket, unless in some minor elections of less importance, when he was personally acquainted with the ability of both candidates. He has filled several township offices. He is also a member of the Grangers Society.

When Mr. Hazen began his future, he had but little property. By economy and perseverance he has increased it, until it has finally developed into one of the best farms in Pleasant Ridge Township. He has a good home, a view of which is given in this Atlas, and lives in enjoyable circumstances.

GEORGE BERRY, the fourth son of John Berry and Jennie Givin, was born in Bath County, Virginia, January 16th, 1805. His father was a very prominent man; he served in the Revolutionary War; was a member of the Legisla-

ture, besides filling many other important positions. Mr. Berry's ancestors, both in his father's and mother's families were of Irish extraction. November 9th, 1816, his father died, at the age of fifty-two; and his mother, June 25th, 1811, at the age of forty-one.

In 1836, Mr. Berry left his native State, and moved to Peoria, Illinois. He taught school there one winter, and the next year he came to this county. He bought the claim where he now lives, rented some improved land, put in some corn, and returned to Illinois for his family, who arrived here June 6th, of the same year. In 1840, he removed to his present residence in Pleasant Ridge Township. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native State. He enjoyed one very rare advantage; he had excellent teachers with whom to spend his time while in school. In this way, and by seven years experience as a teacher, he enriched his mind with many gems of knowledge obtained by a very few in those times. Being a good penman, he also spent some time as a teacher of penmanship.

In 1834, November 18th, Mr. Berry was joined in marriage to Isabel Given. By this marriage ten children have been born, only seven of whom are now living, four sons and three daughters. In 1827, Mr. Berry pledged his faith in the cause of Christianity by uniting with the Methodist Church; Mrs. Berry joined in 1834; four children are also members.

In politics, Mr. Berry was born, educated, and, true to his raising, has always been a Democrat. We must remark, however, that he has not been blinded by party prejudice to vote for men of his party, regardless of their principles, morals and ability. He always keeps this principle before him: Whatever is to his neighbor's interest is to his own, and to benefit them is to benefit himself. In 1846 he was chosen delegate to a convention to adopt a State Constitution. In this convention they changed the old Constitution, and when it was finished it was accepted by Congress. In 1839, he was elected Surveyor; he has also filled a few township offices. He takes a warm interest in the work being done by the Grangers. He now lives in comfortable circumstances, and although his health is very poor, he lives happy in the midst of a Christian, loving family.

WILLIAM E. BELL was born on the 26th day of April, 1838, in Morgan County, Ill. His father, John Bell, now living in Marion Township, and his mother, Jane Emerson, were born in England. They migrated to this country in 1837, and located in Morgan County.

March 13, 1840, Mr. Bell's parents left Morgan County, and came to this county. At that time, although the country was pretty thickly settled, yet it was comparatively new. Indians were among their nearest neighbors. Mr. Bell remembers seeing them quite often. His schooling was quite limited. With the exception of a term spent in West Point, his education was obtained in the common schools. At that time frame school-houses were unknown comforts. The youth, now our prominent men, were obliged to spend their few winter months in school in log cabins. In the latter part of his life, he has improved his mind by studying and reading at home. In this way he has cultivated his mind, and enriched it with thought and knowledge possessed by a very few. He takes a great interest in the literary societies that are extant at the present time. He has been an active member of several during the past years, and belongs to one at the present time. In 1860, on the 21st day of February, Mr. Bell and Minerva P. Courtright were joined in marriage. She is a native of Franklin County, Ohio. In 1851, her parents came to this county. By this union they have been blessed with a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. Politically, Mr. Bell is a Democrat. He is not what would be called a radical party man. In the county and minor elections his aim is to elect to office the men whom he knows are best fitted to fill the office for which they are candidates. Generally speaking, he has lead a retired life in the political field; content to let others enjoy the so-called honor of holding office. He and Mrs. Bell are members of the Granger's organization.

Mr. Bell is extensively engaged in keeping bees. As an apiarian, he understands his subject as thoroughly as any other person in the country. By taking journals devoted to that subject, and by attending the conventions, he keeps himself posted in all matters relating to that art. His queens, of the pure Italian stock, are all imported. In consequence of sickness and the cold winter of 1872-3, he lost most of his stands. These he expects to replace, in due time, with pure Italians.

In 1864, Mr. Bell lost the use of one of his limbs, from the effects of disease. Since that time, not being able to engage in the more laborious work of the farm, his interest in bee-keeping has increased. He now lives in Franklin Township, on a good farm of two hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty of which is under cultivation. Besides this farm, he has one hundred acres in other

locations. He has a good home, a loving family, and, in the prime of life, lives in good circumstances.

GEORGE E. KENNEDY, the third son and fifth child of John Kennedy and Mary Vandever, his wife, was born May 4th, 1823, in Casey County, Kentucky. His ancestors on his father's side are of Irish descent, and on his mother's side they are of German descent. In 1833, his father died at the age of forty-five, and in 1864, his mother died at the ripe old age of seventy-four. In 1828, he came with his parents to Illinois; they located in what was then Morgan County, now Scott County, ten miles west of Jacksonville; there his father died. In 1842, he, with the rest of the family, moved to his present residence in Cedar Township.

His education, with the exception of one term in Jacksonville, was obtained in the common schools. He obtained a good, practical, business education. April 27, 1848, he was married to Sarah Harlan, a native of Union County, Indiana. They have had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Eight are now living; one son, Lincoln, died when but six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, one son and two daughters, are members of the Christian church. Mr. Kennedy has served as Deacon about fifteen years. Mr. Kennedy is a strong Republican; during the war he took a warm interest in politics, and zealously supported the principles advocated by his party. As a public officer, his integrity has never been questioned, and his services have always been true and efficient. He is a member of the Granger's organization; he places great confidence in their future success.

His father being poor, young George was obliged to begin at the bottom of the ladder. With strong hands and a brave heart he has gradually worked from round to round, step by step, until he has reached the uppermost part. He is now the possessor of two hundred and thirty-four acres of land, two hundred and four of which is under good cultivation. On this farm he has a good house and the surroundings that make life comfortable. Coming to the country at an early day, he has seen it grow from a Territory to a prosperous State, and in this progress he has taken an active part.

JAMES D. PEEBLER, the first son of J. M. and Jane B. Peebler, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, June 3d, 1825. When but a few months old, his parents moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and in 1837, he came to West Point, where he now resides. In 1871, his father died in Washington County, in this State. His mother is still living, and enjoys good health, at the ripe old age of eighty-five. Mr. Peebler, like most of our prominent men, was educated in the common schools. Unlike the custom at the present day of going to school and working at his leisure, he worked on the farm and spent his spare hours in school.

In 1851, Mr. Peebler was joined in marriage to Mary Eveningham, a native of London, England. By this union, five children have been born, only two of whom are living. Clarence L. is engaged in the telegraph office at Fort Madison, and Lizzie M., aged three years, is with her parents.

In politics, Mr. Peebler is a radical Democrat; not a radical member of the party, but a radical supporter of its grand old principles. He may be ranked amongst those who take a silent but a zealous interest in politics. At present he is engaged in the real estate business, in West Point, where he resides in a good home, and with a loving family.

WILLIAM G. PITTMAN, Jr., was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 14, 1842. Lewis Pittman his father, was born in Woodford Co., Kentucky, June 11, 1794. In 1835, he came to this State, and located in West Point Township, being one of the pioneers in Lee County. He was married three times; to his last wife, Pamela Warren, in 1826. Lewis Pittman died Feb. 27, 1862. Mr. Pittman is living with her son, the subject of this sketch. She is the daughter of Robert Warren, who was a descendant of General Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill. Eleven children were born to Mrs. Pittman; only six are now living. Warren, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; Eliza, the wife of J. W. Bonnell, and Wm. G., the subject of this sketch, are living in this county. Martha, the wife of the Rev. John Day, is living in Henry County, and Minerva J., the wife of A. J. Knowles, resides in Dallas County. Stephen B. lives in Scotland County, Mo. Oct. 24, 1865, Wm. G. Pittman and Harriet Root were united in marriage. She is a native of New York, and came to

this State in 1858. They have one child, Arletta May, who is now six years of age.

Mr. Pittman served three years in the late war, in the Fourth Cavalry. He now lives on the old homestead, and has fair prospects for a bright future.

ELIAS OVERTON was born in Hertford Co., North Carolina, Jan. 12, 1807. In 1833, he came West, and spent three years in Illinois. In 1836, he moved to Marion Township, in this county. He was educated in the common school, of his native State, attending altogether not more than three months.

In 1833, he was married to Nancy York. Four children have been born; the two sons are deceased; Alfred N. died in the army.

In 1840, his first wife died, and he was married to Eliza Bunner in 1841. Six children have been born; one died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Overton is a Republican. He is probably the wealthiest man in his township.

JOHN STEWART was born April 11th, 1822, in Guernsey County, Ohio. His parents, James Stewart and Mary Kell, were natives of Scotland. In 1843, Mr. Stewart came to this State; he first located in Van Buren County, where he lived until 1845, at which time he moved to this county. He first located on Section 10, in Marion Township, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to his present residence on Section 1. In 1844, Mr. Stewart was joined in marriage to Mary Steele, a native of Ohio. By this union ten children have been born, four sons and six daughters; eight are now living, three sons and five daughters. Three daughters are married; Mary Ellen is the wife of John Griffin, now living in Saline County, Nebraska. Rezilla is the wife of Oliver Holcomb, living at the same place. Jane is the wife of Wm. L. Miller, now living in Monroe County, in this State.

Mr. Stewart's education was obtained in a log house, with oiled paper for windows; it is limited, yet practical. Since his school days closed he has studied a great deal at home. He has always been a radical Democrat; he has always supported that party because of its principles. Although a radical Democrat, yet he has not been blinded by party prejudice to vote for men merely because they were the candidates of his party. His voting is based on the principle of best man, best officer. He has kept himself secluded from the political field.

Mr. Stewart began life with about \$1,500, but at the end of five years adverse circumstances had deprived him of it all, and he was obliged to begin his financial career again. By strictly adhering to certain business principles, although he has met with a few losses, he has again reached a good condition in life. He has about six hundred and fifty acres of land, and a farm well stocked. He has a good location and is building for himself a good house, which, when finished, will make him a good home.

J. W. MILLER was born in Frederick County, Virginia, December 5th, 1818. His grandfather, Miller, and wife were Prussians. On his mother's side, his ancestors can be traced back no farther than his grandfather, who was born in Indiana. From Virginia his parents moved to Fairfield County, Ohio. In 1843, Mr. Miller came to this State. After spending a few months in West Point, he went to Van Buren County, where he lived three years. In 1847, he moved to Green Bay Township. In 1865, he moved to his present residence, in Marion Township. His education was obtained in the common schools.

In 1845, November 6th, he was married to Mary Fordyce. She was born October 27th, 1825, in Wabash County, Illinois. Six children have been born; one son died in infancy, and one daughter, Ida May, at the age of thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. Diller, and three children, are members of the church. Mr. Miller is a Republican; formerly he was a strong party man, but now he is not. He served an apprenticeship of about four years in making harness and saddles. He worked at his trade until 1847, when he began farming. He now has a good farm and a good home.

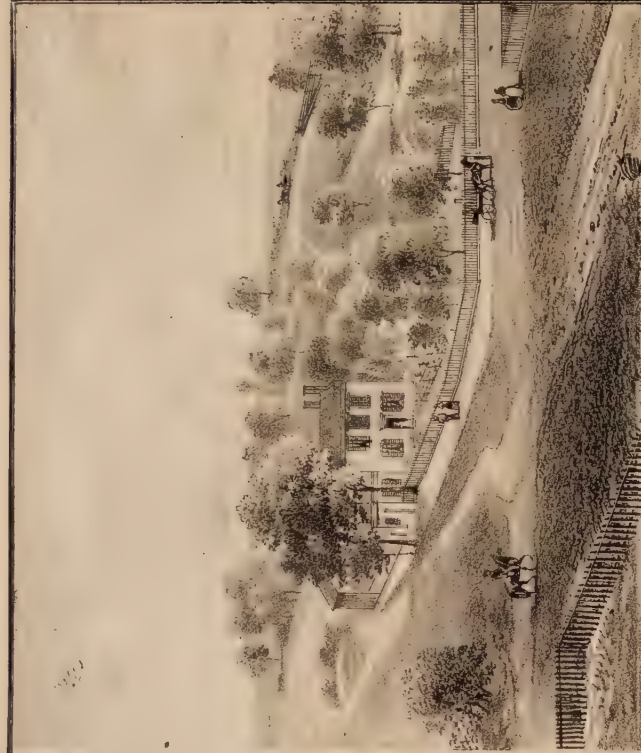
SAMUEL PASCHAL was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, November 8th, 1811. In 1825, he came to Illinois, and in 1835, he moved to this county and located in Franklin Township. His education was completed in a very short time by attending the common schools.

February 7th, 1833, he was married to Hannah Street; they have had nine children, five sons and four daughters; one daughter died in infancy.

Mr. Paschal has always supported the principles recognized by the Democratic party. He has held the office of Supervisor one term. He was in the Blackhawk War three years under General Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Paschal and several of the children are members of the M. E. Church.



RES. OF S. ATLEE, COR. MARKET & 4TH ST. FORT MADISON, IOWA.



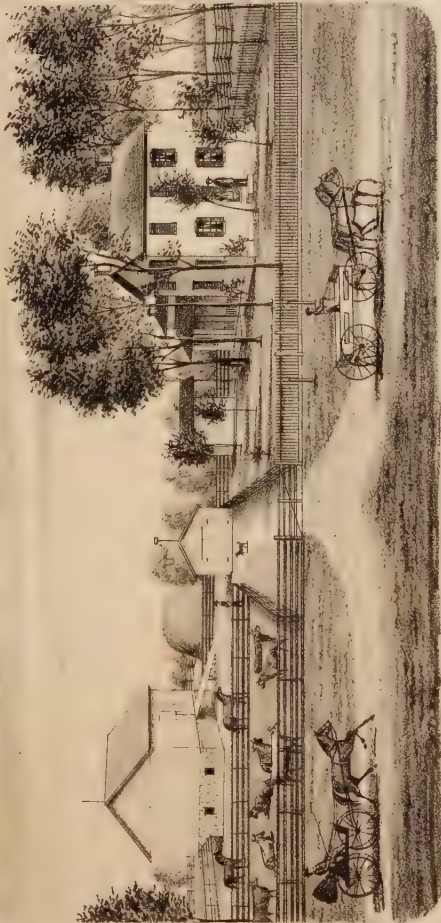
RES. OF J. M. CASEY FORT MADISON, LEE CO., IOWA.



PETERS & BERNHARD PROPRY FORT MADISON, IOWA.



METROPOLITAN STABLES, PRICHETT & WILDE, PROP. FORT MADISON.



RES. OF JOHN SCOTT, SEC. II, VANBUREN TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



RES. OF W.C. WIGGINS, M. D. PILGRY GROVE, MARION TP, LEE CO, IOWA.
PATIENTS RECEIVED AND TREATED WITHOUT MEDICINE



RES. OF THOMAS WELCH, SEC. 20 PLEASANT RIDGE TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



RESIDENCE OF JAS. B. HAZEN, SEC. 34 WEST POINT TP, LEE CO, IOWA

MAP OF WEST POINT TOWNSHIP

Township 68 N.

Range 5 W of 5th P.M.



WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

West Point township has in it some of the finest farms in the county. In the north-west part is situated the town of West Point, which is a thriving little inland town. The south part of the township is very heavily timbered, but nevertheless has some good and valuable farms, especially in the south-west corner. Although West Point has no railroad (excepting one touching the south-west corner), yet several are proposed, and will undoubtedly be built very soon. The city of Fort Madison comes within three miles of the south-east corner, and furnishes not only railroad facilities, but transportation by water.



RES. OF H. R. ALTER, SEC. 2, WEST POINT TP, LEE CO., IOWA



RES. OF R. W. PITMAN, SEC. 2, WEST POINT TP, LEE CO., IOWA.

MAP OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Township 68N

5th P.M.

Range 6 West of 5th P.M.



FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin township was laid out in 1836-7; sectionized in 1837, and sold in market in 1838. The first church in the township was built by the Methodists, in Franklin Center, in 1842. The first school-house was built in 1839, on Mr. Cruickshank's farm. The first school was held in this house, and taught by Mr. Turner. The first families that moved to the township were Alex. Cruickshank, Geo. Perkins, Edley McVey, and Charles B. McVey.



Range 7 W of 5th P. M.

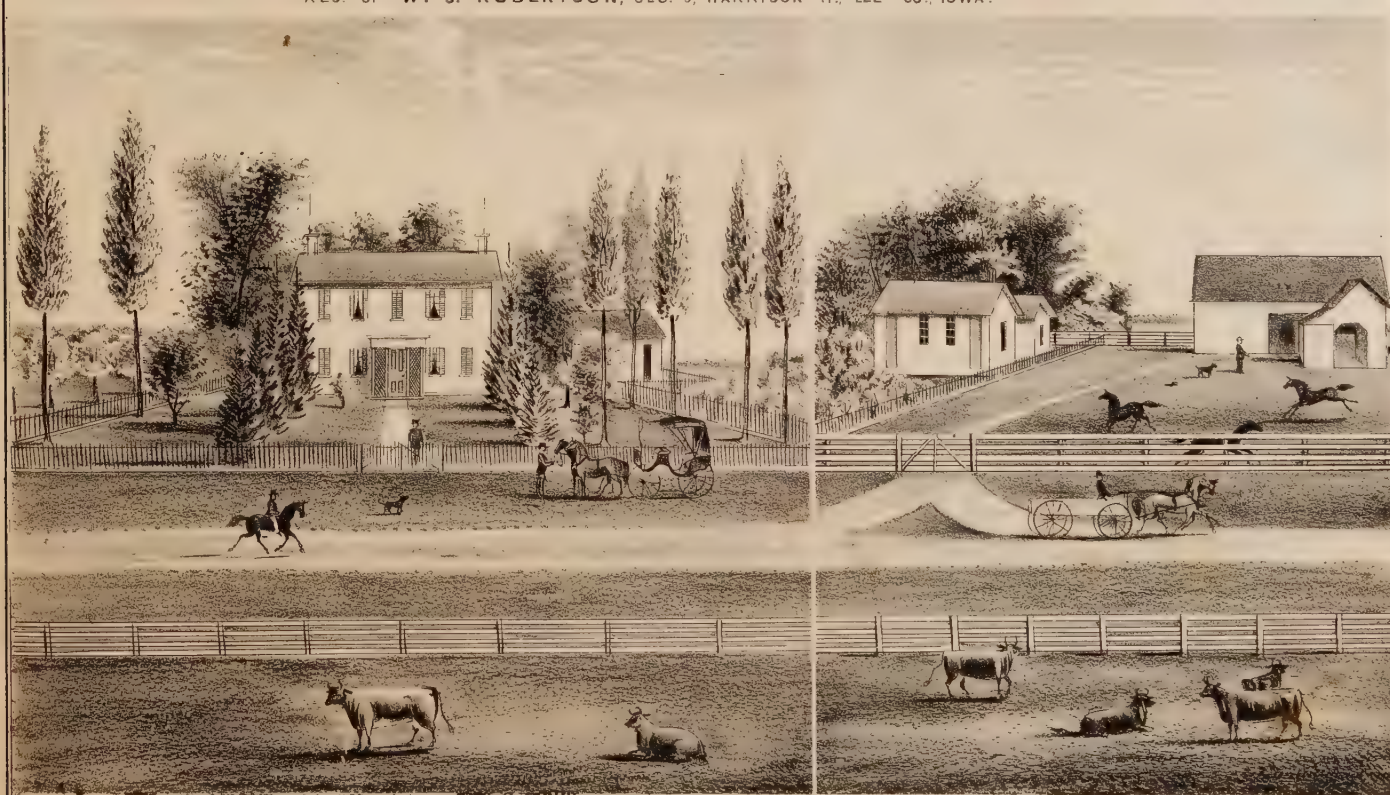


The first families were Joseph and William Howard, Isaac Renfrew and brother, Anrad Schwar, and Isaac Beller. The first school-house was built in section 25, in 1838; the first school was held in this building, and taught by Joseph Howard. The first white child born was either Melinda Schwar or Joe Lorey and Cyrus Howard, both of the latter

being born on the same day. The first death in the township was that of Mr. Stewart. The township was laid out in 1837, sectionized in 1837-8, and land sales were held in 1839-40.



RES. OF WM J. ROBERTSON, SEC. 9, HARRISON TP, LEE CO., IOWA.



RES. & STOCK FARM OF A. ANDERSON, SEC. 17, HARRISON TP, LEE CO. IOWA.





FARM RESIDENCE OF H. F. MOORE, SEC. 20 CEDAR TP., LEE CO., IOWA



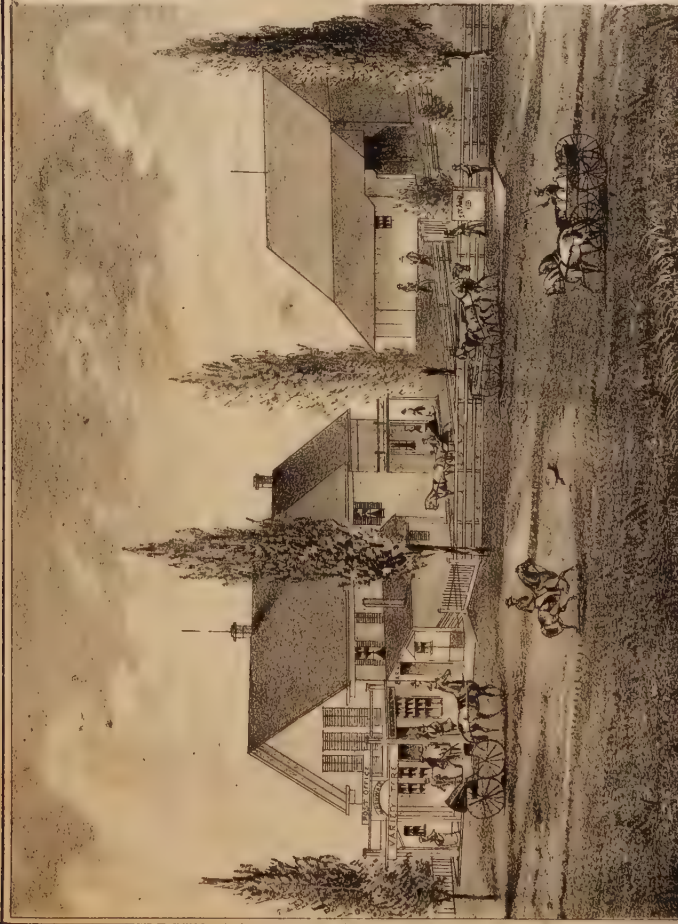
MERCHANT AND CUSTOM MILLS. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN BY PIERCE, KUMLEH & BRUHNE, PRIMROSE IOWA



RESIDENCE OF J. F. HUNT, SEC. 6 CHARLESTON TP., LEE CO., IOWA



RESIDENCE AND STORE OF S. COWLES, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HAYWARE, MEDICINES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, PRIMROSE, IOWA



RES & VARIETY STORE OF JACOB RENWALD, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY & QUEENSWARE & SUMMITVILLE LEE CO. IOWA.



RES OF LEWIS STONE, SEC 14 VANBUREN TP, LEE CO IOWA.



RES. OF W^Y SANDERS, SEC 25 VANBUREN. TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



RES. OF JAMES H. YOUNG SEC 24 VANBUREN TP LEE CO. IOWA

WOODLAND COTTAGE

Township 66 & 67 N. MAP OF VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP Range 7 W. of 5th P.M.



VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

Van Buren is located in the third tier of townships from the north, is bounded on the west by the Des Moines river and Van Buren county, north by Harrison, and east by Charleston township. It was settled in 1836, by Lewis D. Kent, Lewis Crow, Abraham Hinkle, Mr. Haggard—a Campbellite Preacher—and Mr. Chance. Lucinda Kent, or Gravel Crow, was the first white child born in the township. In April, 1837, Israel Cameron settled here, and in 1843 established the first day-school, in his yard, with fifteen scholars. David Galland settled here about the same time, and was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. The following is the census of this Township, for 1872: Number of dwellings, 166; number of families, 166; number of white males, 477; number of white females, 429; number of colored males, 3; number of colored females, 3; number of persons voting, 196; number of militia, 118; number of foreigners not naturalized, 3; number acres improved land, 5,744; number bushels of wheat in 1872, 4,692; corn, 46,285; oats, 18,437; barley, 164; 2,088 pounds of wool shorn.



RES. & STOCK FARM OF G. R. CROW, SEC. 23, VANBUREN TP. LEE CO., IOWA.



RES. OF MRS. P. A. MILLARD, SEC. 1, VANBUREN TP, LEE CO., IOWA.

Range 6 W. of 5. P. M.



The first settlement made in this township was in 1834, along Sugar Creek, in the south-west part of the township, by Thos. Melville, Wm. Kilgore, David Crook, Robert Grewell, Geo. Moore, and John Robinson. The first birth in the township was of Wm. Simmons. Charleston—a handsome little village—is situated in the center of the township. New Boston—another village—is situated about two miles south of Charleston. The township of Charleston is in the third tier from the north, and second east of the western boundary. The country is rolling; about one-half, prairie, and the

other timber. It is watered by Des Moines Sugar creek. The following is from the census of 1872, for this township: Number of dwellings, 100; number of families, 100; number of white males, 580; number of white females, 565; number of persons voting, 250; number of militia, 154; number of foreigners, not naturalized, 4; number of acres improved land, 10,672; number bushels of wheat in 1872, harvested, 10,971; corn, 73,300; oats, 37,299; barley, 1,710; pounds of wool shorn, 2,168.



RES. OF M. W. STEVENS, FROM NORTH WEST.



RESIDENCE AND BARN, FROM SOUTH, SEC. 12, 65, 6, JACKSON TP, LEE CO. IOWA



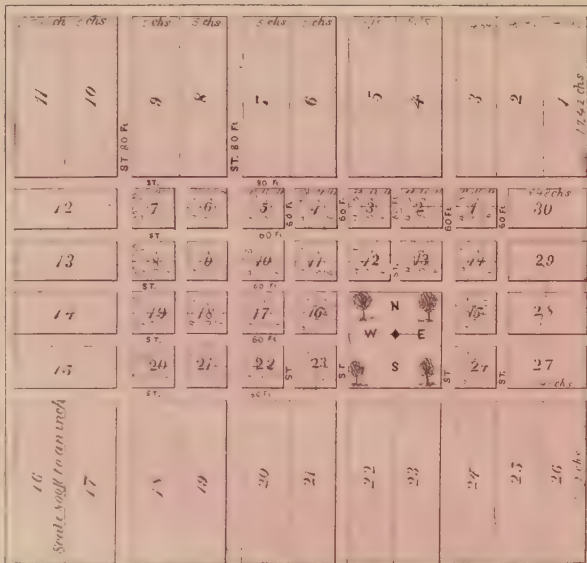
RES. OF GEORGE STANWOOD, SEC. 31, CHARLESTON TP, LEE CO. IOWA.



MAP OF Denmark.

DENMARK TOWNSHIP

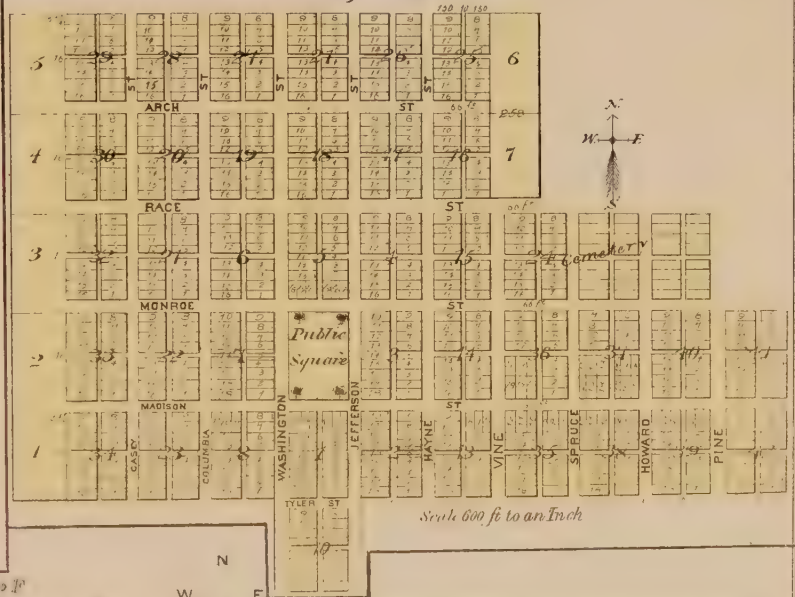
Laid out on the corners of Secs 28 29 32 & 33 T. 68 N. R. 5 W. of 5th P.M.
LEE CO. IOWA.



MAP OF WEST POINT

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP

On parts of Secs. 44 & 5 T. 68 N. R. 5 W. of 5th P.M.
LEE CO. IOWA.



MAP OF CHARLESTON

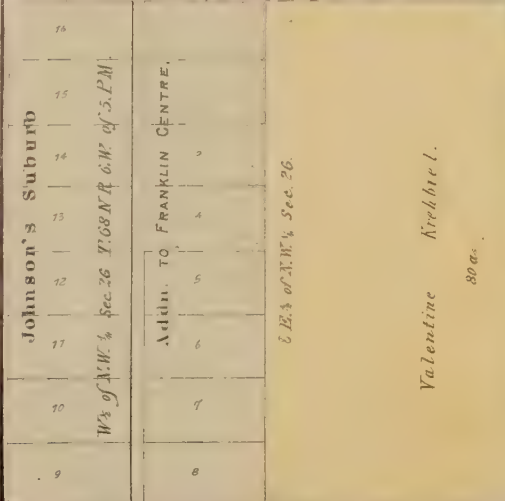
On Secs 22 T. 61 N. R. 6 W. of 5th P.M.
CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP
LEE CO. IOWA.



MAP OF FRANKLIN

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

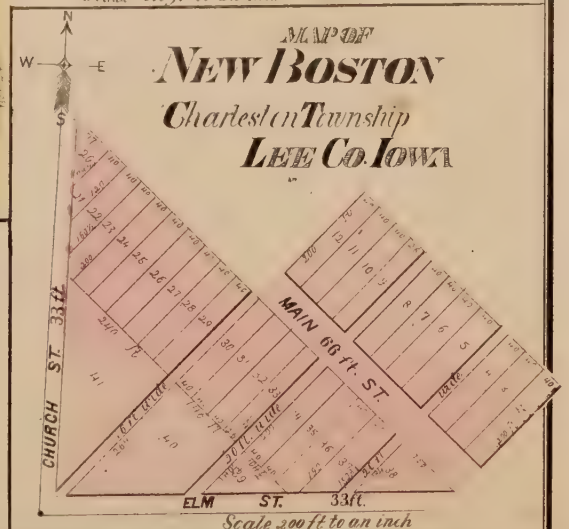
LEE CO. IOWA. Cor. Cor. bet. 23 & 26 S.



MAP OF New Boston

Charleston Township

LEE CO. IOWA



MAP OF NASHVILLE,

ON FR. SEC. 19 T. 66 N. R. 4 W. OF 5th P.M.
MONTROSE TOWNSHIP, LEE CO. IOWA.





MAP OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Township 67 N.

Range 5 W of 5th P.M.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson is located in the third tier of townships from the north, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, north by West Point, south by Montrose, and west by Charleston township. Devil Creek, Painter Creek, and Sugar Creek water this township. The first settlers were Wm. Skinner and Hugh Wilson. Wm. Skinner settled in 1834. The following is the census of this township for 1872: Number of dwellings, 187; number of families, 187; number of

white males, 488; number of white females, 454; number of colored males, 11; number of colored females, 8; number of persons voting, 222; number of militia, 176; number of foreigners not naturalized, 9; number of acres improved land, 8,999; number of bushels of wheat harvested in 1872, 15,709; corn, 86,200; oats, 17,820; barley, 202; pounds of wool shorn, 1,080.



FARM RES. OF T. J. CHENOWETH, SEC. 11, JACKSON TP, LEE CO. IOWA.



RES. & STORE OF C. C. BAUDER, DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PRIMROSE, IOWA.



RES. OF ISAAC VAN AUDALL, SEC. 2, JACKSON TP, LEE CO., IOWA

Newspaper Directory.

The Constitution.

KEOKUK.

Daily and Weekly. THOS. W. CLAGETT,
Proprietor.

The Gate City.

KEOKUK.

Daily and Weekly. HOWELL & CLARK,
Proprietors.

The Keokuk Post.

(GERMAN.)

Published Weekly, on Tuesdays, by
THEODORE BISCHOFF.

The Fort Madison Democrat.

Is published every Wednesday, by

WILLIAM P. STAUB.

The Fort Madison Plain-Dealer

Is published every Thursday, by

PROF. J. G. WILLSON.

MAP OF MONTROSE TOWNSHIP

TOWNSHIP 66 N

RANGE 1 R S W of 5TH PM

MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.

Montrose is situated in the south eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, and on the south by Jackson township. Montrose is the principal town in this township. Captain James White settled in this township in 1832; Wm. Skinner also came about that time. Stephen H. Burris, Ezra Overall, and Thomas Taylor were also among the first settlers. The town of Montrose was laid off and named in 1837, by D. W. Kilbourne. Nashville, in this township, about two miles and a half below Montrose, was settled in 1829, by Dr. Isaac Galland. The

following is the census of 1872 for this township: Number of dwellings, 267; number of families, 267; number of white males, 797; number of white females, 644; number of colored males, 31; number of colored females, 23; number of persons voting, 253; number of militia, 185; number of foreigners, not naturalized, 54; number of acres improved land, 7,787; number of bushels of wheat harvested in 1872, 5,809; corn, 93,120; oats, 28,868; barley, 16; pounds of wool shorn, 2,689.



FARM RES. OF JOSEPH BENNETT, SEC. 33, MONTROSE TP. LEE CO, IOWA



RES. OF NICHOLAS SARGENT, SEC. 34, DES MOINES TP, LEE CO, IOWA.



Map of MONTROSE.

ON SECS 10, 11, 14 & 15, T. 66 N. R. 5 E. of 5th P.M.

MONTROSE TO WYSHIPLEE COLORADO.



T. 65 N. R. 6 W. of 5 P. M.

T. 66 N. R. 7 W. of 5 P. M. Township 66 N.

MAP OF DES MOINES TOWNSHIP

Range 6 W.



DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

Des Moines township is in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Montrose and Jackson townships. The early settlement of this township was made by John Phillips, Johnson Meeks, James and William Allen, and William and Robert Mix. Vincennes, a thriving little village, is located in this township. The following is from the census of this township in 1872: Number of dwellings, 288; number of families, 138; number of white males, 450; number of white females, 429; number of colored males, 39; number of colored females, 31; number of persons voting, 171; number of militia, 133; number of foreigners not naturalized, 33; number of acres improved land, 13,368; number of bushels wheat harvested in 1872, 5,809; corn, 94,120; oats, 28,868; barley, 16; pounds of wool shorn, 2,689.

Scale 672 ft to an inch

SE. Cor. of SE. 1/4 of Sec 35 (Scale 60 ft to an inch
T. 68 N. R. 6 W. of 5th P. M.)

Scale 800 ft to an inch

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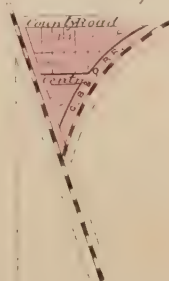
1841

Scale 8x11.6 on inch

Scale 800 ft. to an inch.

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On N. pt. of NW¹ Sec 16 T. 61 N R. 5 W.
Jefferson Township. LEE CO. IOWA



MAP OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township is situated in the extreme south-east corner of the county and is bounded on the east and south by the Mississippi river. The surface of the country is hilly along the Mississippi river; in the interior it is rolling. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of the grape. The village of Sandusky is situated in the north-west corner of this township was Landoness, a French trader, in 1821, where Sandusky now stands. The following abstract is from the census of 1872, pertaining to this township: Number of dwellings, 187; number of families, 191; number of white males, 531; number of white females, 506; number of colored males, 46; number of colored females, 29; number of children under 16 years of age, 116; number of children under 10 years of age, 77; number of children under 5 years of age, 43; number of acres improved land, 5,223; number of acres of wheat harvested in 1871, 4,458; corn, 73,075; oats, 11,698; pounds of wool shorn, 1,095.

